The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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MAD RIDE ON A GRIP.

A Lincoln Avenue Train Runs Wild Around the Loop.

HITS CARS AND WAGONS.

Passengers Pulled from the Windows and Platforms.

THE SEVERAL COLLISIONS.

Final Crash Occurs in the Darkness of the Tunnel.

THIRTY-THREE SLIGHTLY HURT.

A "wild" Lincoln avenue cable train, grip and two cars, in charge of Gripman Elliott, dashed around the down-town loop of the North Chicago Street railway company yesterday afternoon, starting at Washington and La Salle streets at 2:30 o'clock and ending up in a tangled mass in the middle of the La Salle street tunnel. It knocked cars and wagons out of the way, caught up to and battered along ahead of it three other trains, and in the general crash and confusion injured, but not severely, eight persons who received medical attendance and about twenty-five others. Policemen rushed around the loop ahead of the "wild" train warning everybody and everything to keep out of its way. A crowd of men and boys followed and half surrounded it, all yelling in wild excitement. Several passengers were taken off the platforms and some were plucked from the windows.

CARS AS THEY STOPPED IN THE TUNNEL.

The Injured.

Those injured are:

BOAS, ARNTE, No. 485 Ashland boulevard; bruised about head and shoulders.

BOAS, MAX, No. 485 Ashland boulevard, injured internally.

CANTRILL, MISS, No. 183½ Elm street; knee sprained.

CUMMINGS, M., No. 1119 West Twelfth street, driver Twelfth street car No. 761; body bruised.

KERRIGAN, JAMES, No. 333 East Chicago avenue; left arm dislocated.

MACK, FRANK, No. 610 West Twelfth street, driver Twelfth street car No. 677; right shoulder dislocated and internal injuries.

ROSS, MISS, No. 875 West Madison street; side and head bruised.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, cut about head and bruised.

Probably twenty-five others injured, but able to take care of themselves.

The Lincoln avenue grip car No. 46, with William Elliott as gripman and J. Hickey as conductor, was comfortably filled with North Side passengers as it came south out of the tunnel upon the down-town loop. At the intersection of Washington and La Salle streets a strand of the wire cable became fastened in the grip and Gripman Elliott was unable to stop the train. The only thing he could do was to set the brakes and ring his bell. Conductor Hickey was notified and every possible means was taken to warn the people ahead so as to keep the track clear.

Passengers Jump Into the Street.

Passing Madison street at full speed the passengers in the first Lincoln avenue car, No. 614, and the Garfield and Center avenue trailer, No. 638, made for the doors and jumped into the street. The women were forced to keep their seats by the conductors.

When Monroe street was reached safely Conductor Hickey ran ahead and pulled the cable alarm to have the rope stopped. It failed to work. There was a Clybourn avenue train in front. It learned of the trouble. Then the race became exciting. By the time Dearborn street corner was passed the scenes in the loaded cars became desperate. The Kinsley café wagon wheels and trucks were thrown from the track and the sides of the grip platform smashed.

Turning north on Dearborn street the people in the cars began to get unmanageable. A howling crowd of several hundred men and boys followed the runaway train and many jumped on the platforms to see the final results. At Madison street the way was crowded with wagons and cars and people, but the Clybourn avenue train crossed safely. Then a Northwestern depot and State street horse car attempted to go west. The car escaped with its rear platform smashed by the runaway. A heavy truck wagon was thrown half way around and its horses injured. Windows were smashed in the wild train and women and children begged for help. Hundreds of people were running along on both sides and behind the cars now and the conductor and several policemen were dashing ahead to clear the track.

The Collision Occurs.

Getting over the Madison street crossing the gap between the two trains was quickly lessened, and at Calhoun place the collision occurred. Men, women, and children were all mixed up in the panic that followed. They crowded over one another for the doors. Bunches of passengers, piled up together, were all along that half block, and from Washington to Randolph street women with babes in their arms jumped into the street and were thrown to the granite pavement. Several big policemen, among others Officers Martin, Schlichter, and Tierney of the Central detail, found women dazed with fright from the car platforms and windows.

The people injured were cared for in a neighboring drug tore.

The runaway train, now six cars, made its way to Randolph street, throwing wagons and horses from its pathway, and rounded the corner. In doing so the Halsted street trailer to the Clybourn avenue grip jumped the track and made a pathway for itself. The first obstacle was a West Twelfth street horse car, No. 764. The horses were thrown in a heap to one side and the end of the car smashed and Driver Cummings injured.

The next obstacle was a West Twelfth street car, No. 677. The horses were thrown down and injured so they could not take the car to the barn. Then the corner of the Halsted street car crushed into the corner of the Twelfth street car and carried it two blocks to La Salle street. Driver Mack was fastened between the cars and his shoulder was dislocated and side partly crushed.

By this time other cable cars were close in front. A Wells street train was making frantic efforts to escape. A second collision followed. The trains in front, this Wells street train, and a Clark street train went past the Sherman House in solid line. Conductors and policemen and the crowds of people were yelling a warning ahead, and all the grip bells were ringing as loud as possible. The crowd of yelling, half crazy men and boys had been steadily increasing, until a thousand people were running on all sides of the cars. Horses hitched to wagons and cabs became unmanageable and joined the chase. Two policemen rushed down the tunnel to warn south-bound trains of the "crazy" train. The cars were practically empty by this time.

Five Cars Derailed at Once.

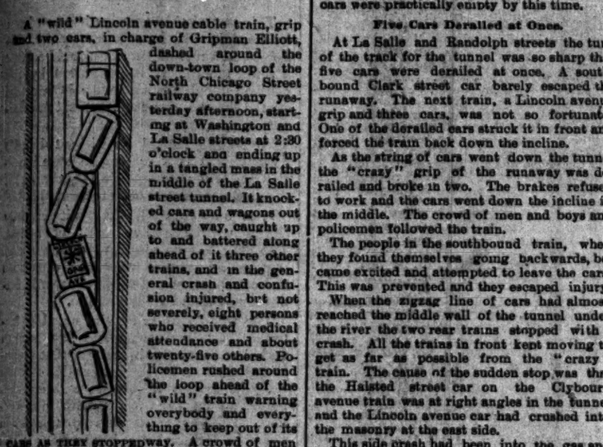
At La Salle and Randolph streets the turn of the track for the tunnel was so sharp that five cars were derailed at once. A south-bound Clark street car barely escaped the runaway. The next train, a Lincoln avenue grip and three cars, was not so fortunate. One of the derailed cars struck it in front and forced the train back down the incline.

As the string of cars went down the tunnel the "crazy" grip of the runaway was derailed and broke in two. The brakes refused to work and the cars went down the incline in the middle. The crowd of men and boys and policemen followed the train.

The people in the southbound train, when they found themselves going backwards, became excited and attempted to leave the cars. This was prevented and they escaped injury.

When the zigzag line of cars had almost reached the middle wall of the tunnel under the river the two rear trains stopped with a crash. All the trains in front kept moving to get as far as possible from the "crazy" train. The cause of the sudden stop was that the Halsted street car on the Clybourn avenue train was at right angles in the tunnel and the Lincoln avenue car had crushed into the masonry at the east side.

This side crash had been into the gas and electric light pipes and had broken them so that suddenly the tunnel was as dark as night.



HALSTED STREET MOTOR COLLIDES WITH A WEST TWELFTH STREET HORSE CAR.
[Dearborn and Randolph streets.]

The gas could be heard escaping from the pipes and the car lamps had been jolted out. In a short time the tunnel was filled with the deadly gas fumes and the hundreds of people crowded inside began to reel and rush for the open air. An explosion was expected every minute and the police drove the crowd away. The leak was finally stopped up and the electric lights turned on from another wire. The six cars were in a bunch, some on the north bound track and some on the one opposite. Broken boards and windows and bent and twisted iron were on all sides. The bluish-colored gas vapor filled the tunnel and poured out the ends, while hundreds of people were running down into the dark pit through the obscure and dimly lighted inclines. The patrol and repair wagon hurried to the scene. Friends were hunting friends and mothers seeking their children, while the gas sputtered as it escaped and the word passed to light no matches for fear of an explosion.

A telephone message by a policeman at La Salle and Randolph streets had stopped the cable, and after several hours' work by the repair force the wreckage was cleared away and the cars started at 5 o'clock.

Those people injured by the accident were able, after medical attendance in the drug stores along the line, to go to their homes without assistance. A woman, bruised and suffering from nervous prostration, was taken to Chief Swenie's office in the City Hall. She refused to give her name and shortly afterwards left for home. All the injuries, excepting those of the Twelfth street car drivers, were received by people who jumped from the train while in motion.

The car horses thrown down by the train at Randolph and Dearborn streets ran away over several people, but were soon caught.

A similar accident happened ten days ago. A North Side "crazy" car ran into several carts and wagons and finally into a train in front on Randolph street where the grip was broken from its fastenings. The largest accident of this character occurred on West Madison street last fall.

GRIPMAN ELLIOTT TELLS OF HIS RIDE.

He Could Do Nothing but Ring His Bell and Let Things Go.

Gripman Elliott, speaking about his flying trip on the runaway train, said:

"I was unable to let go the cable or to stop the car. I staid with the grip and kept the gong ringing. Nothing serious happened until we went clear around the loop; then we caught up with and struck the trail car of the next train ahead, the Clybourn avenue train. The conductors of this train had unloaded their passengers. We caught up with and struck other trains on Randolph street. When we came around the curve into the tunnel my car left the track at the curve and some of the cars ahead also jumped off the rails in the tunnel. I didn't see any one hurt."

Officer Schlichter said of the accident: "When the 'crazy' train came up Dearborn street I did not know what to make of it at first. Hundreds of men yelling and police and conductors running was unexplainable to me. When I saw what the trouble was I thought the best thing I could do was to clear the track and get some of the women off the cars. I pulled several women off the platforms. They were too excited and dazed to get off themselves and stood holding to the railings."

Crazed by the Journey.

John Armstrong and John Losson arrived in the city yesterday from Pittsburg, having made the journey in a freight car. The privations of the journey affected Armstrong's mind, and when the train reached Grand Crossing he was taken violently insane. His companion reported the fact at the Grand Crossing Police Station and Armstrong was removed to the detention hospital.

TO THE BLACK EAGLES

AUSTRIANS CELEBRATE THEIR OLD VIENNA "REICHFEST."

Completion of the Roofs of the Structures in the Medieval Street Draws a Crowd of Burghers to Midway Plaisance—Contractor, Architect and Directors Toast the Workmen, and the Emperor and the Great Protector Are Loudly Cheered—Officials at a Banquet.

Yellow beer foamed and flowed yesterday in the "Street in Old Vienna." From ancient feudal walls of mottled stone the red, white, and green banner of Hungary and the black eagles of Austria flapped on either side the Stars and Stripes. Up above gray, angry skies lowered and flakes of snow fell on the bare heads of fat Austrian burghers, who cried "Hoch!" in honor of Francis Josef, their Emperor.

It was the day of the "Reichfest," the festival of the completion of the roofs. It was 3:30 o'clock when Franz Djorup, the contractor, called the 300 workmen to gather in the center of the big court, about which stand the houses and public buildings of the Vienna of the sixteenth century. They came in their shirt sleeves, carrying their saws and planes, their hammers and squares. At one side stood Robert B. Jentzsch, managing director of the company which has built the "Street in Old Vienna," Anton Poletschek, the Austrian Consul, and one or two of the Austrian Commissioners. Far in the front, in their gay uniforms, were the men of an Austrian band. Behind all was the gray inner wall of the "Rathhaus," or city hall.

With Speeches and Cheers.

For a moment the modern crowd, with its medieval background, stood silent, while the inevitable photographer pressed his potent button. Then a big workman carried a high box to the center of the half moon about which the men were lined. Upon it climbed a stout little man in a big gray coat whose bristly yellow beard stood out from his face in aggressive fashion. He took off his hat and a crop of bristling

M. DJORUP'S ADDRESS.

yellow hair, matching the beard, was displayed. He was the "simmermeister," the contractor, Herr Franz Djorup, member of the Danube. In guttural and emphatic German, punctuated with many an "ach" and "so," Herr Djorup spoke to the "zimmerman," or carpenters, the work of whose hands all had met to celebrate. He glorified the trade as dating back to the building of Noah's ark and then, in ending, called for a cheer for the Emperor, Francis Josef. At the imperial name the hat of every loyal Austrian was lifted to the cold breeze. Then the dusky Egyptians across the snowy street were startled by the sound of a deep-voiced Teutonic cheer, three times repeated. "Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!" was the cry, growing stronger and louder with each repetition. Even the men of the band with blare of trumpet and roll of drum added to the patriotic volume.

As Herr Djorup climbed down from the box the band started the splendid music of the national anthem of Austria—the "Kaiser Lied." Hats were raised, and many a deep-toned voice followed the swelling measures of the tune.

The Great Protector Toasted.

Herr Emil Bressler of Vienna was the next to climb the speaker's box. It was on his plans that the walls of this modern yet feudal Vienna had been raised and

SIXTEENTH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE.

he thanked the men who have carried out his artistic ideal in material stone and wood. The last speaker was Robert B. Jentsch, managing director of the "Street in Old Vienna" corporation. He had also thanks for the craftsmen, and as he closed called for three cheers for Carl Ludwig, the great Protector of the old Vienna, which is here made real again. Again hats were lifted. Again the deep cheer startled the curious Egyptians, and then the workmen gathered at one corner of the court, where huge buns and bottles of foaming beer were given to all comers.

Again the band played the national air and the men, forming in line, marched about the circumference of the court, singing and waving their tankards of beer.

Meanwhile the officers of the company, together with the Austrian Consul and Commissioners, were driven to the Palmer House, where at 6 o'clock an elaborate dinner was given in their honor.

The "street in Vienna" is yet far from finished, though the work is well in hand. In all there are thirty-six buildings grouped about the court, though much of the space will be given up to the "Rathhaus" or city hall. In the shop native merchants and artisans will ply their crafts, and space has been given for the opening of a branch of the Imperial and Royal Bank of Vienna, Arnold Weissburger, one of its officials, being in charge.

Archduke Ferdinand d'Este, nephew of the Emperor of Austria and heir to the crown, will attend the Fair in September. He is now making a tour of the world on board an Austrian iron clad, and he will come to Chicago by the way of San Francisco. His countrymen are already planning to give him an elaborate reception.

RECEIVE CAMELS AND DONKEYS.

The Egyptians Welcome Their Long Delayed Animals.

Hamseeh, the native policeman of the "Street in Cairo," was in a bad humor yesterday. A chilly wind whistled about his baggy calico trousers and his pink and black blouse. Then he drew his dirty brown blanket closer about his shoulders and swore strange Egyptian oaths at people who tried to push past him through the gate in the wall which incloses the tapering minaret and the mosque and all the horde of picturesque and shivering Arabs and Egytians. Then he pointed to the big medal, labeled "Harrison and Protection," which hung on his breast, in token of his great authority.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before Hamseeh's black brows relaxed into a smile. Then all at once he gave a wild yell, and out of every doorway came a beturbaned and sandaled Egyptian. Such a jabbering and shaking of hands and kissing and salaaming and scurrying to and fro the "street in Cairo" has never known.

Through the main gateway in the high wall a mangy, gray little beast was shambling. Achmet, the "donkey boy of Cairo," hailed it with a shout of joy. Achmet had pulled a garment that looked like a heavy coffee sack over his usual clothing, and was as clumsy in consequence as an Esquimau baby, but he bounded upon that old gray donkey like a

ACHMET ON HIS FAVORITE.

rubber ball. Sitting far back on the beast's hindquarters he jerked the halter strap and went away galloping like mad through the rafter-covered "street in Cairo."

Fifty shivering, jabbering Egyptians rushed after him. An Irish hodcarrier, laden hod on shoulder, was in the way. He was used to noise and did not notice the on-rushing cavalcade. Five feet away Achmet gave a wild shout of warning. The Irishman looked up with terror in his eyes. Then, like a shot, he fell flat on his back a t one side and Achmet and his followers rods triumphantly over him.

The Egyptians were celebrating the arrival of their animals, delayed and left by somebody's blunder for thirty hours without food or water. In at the big gate they came, following in the train of Achmet's gray trick donkey. One after another came seven gaunt camels, humped and calloused, their noses bloody from the strain of the leading strings held by black, beturbaned, shivering men. Then came a great, stoop-shouldered giant, his eyes looking about with wonder in spite of the cold. Under each arm he carried a little donkey. These were kicked and squirmed and their shrill voices gave evidence to all that they were kids and wanted their mother goat. All of the 150 male residents of the "street in Cairo" were out to welcome to the lost animals and their

A GROUP OF YEARLINGS.

keepers. Every camel and donkey was hailed with shouts of joy and the men embraced each other, kissed their hands, and made strange signs on their breasts in token of welcome. Behind the camels and the kids came a herd of twenty donkeys, gray, gaunt little creatures, at sight of which the Egyptian children threw up their hands with joy.

So long had the beasts been left without food that when the cars were at last opened it was found that the donkeys had gnawed great pieces out of the boards. They were driven into a corner of the inner court and went to work foraging at once in a heap of scrap iron, bricks, and brush. One enterprising little beast found an old Christmas tree and resented most stubbornly all efforts on the part of his fellows to induce him to share in his feast.

Last of all the cavalcade was a huge truck filled high with boxes and bales. On the very top squatted a black, heavy-whiskered fellow wrapped like an Indian in his blanket. He is the snake charmer of the street and beneath him in their cages were forty of his pets—the snakes.

The camels were at once driven into their stables and fed. They will be used after the Fair opens in the "marriage procession" which will be given daily in the "street." The donkeys will be ridden about the courts and some of them will be put through their tricks by Achmet Corba, the king of the donkey boys.

WOULD NOT BURY THE EX-CONFEDERATE

Health Department Refuses to See to the Interment of Richard Burgeon.

Richard Burgeon, once a soldier in the Confederate army, died Wednesday last at No. 62 South Carpenter street of apoplexy. Burgeon was penniless at the time of his death, and when application for his burial by the county was made by those in whose house he had boarded, it is alleged that they were told that the department "was not burying dead rebels." From Wednesday until late last night the body of Burgeon lay in the little house at No. 62 South Carpenter street. Then it was removed to the County Morgue in the Desplaines street patrol wagon by officers who were rendered sick by their task. Mrs. C. W. Cordello, in whose house Burgeon boarded, said last night: "Burgeon died at 10 o'clock Wednesday. He had no money, and, as I could not afford to bury him, I went to the Health Department in the City Hall. I told the people there that Burgeon was an old soldier and they asked me what regiment he was in. I told them a Southern regiment, and they said that the department was not burying dead rebels. We were driven out of the house by the stench yesterday. I complained to an officer, who reported it. The flesh dropped from the bones as the body was lifted into the wagon."

EXPENSES OF THE FAIR

AUDITOR ACKERMAN'S REPORT SHOWS THE SUMS EXPENDED.

The Building of the Fair Has Already Cost $16,708,826.48, Twice That of the Paris Exposition, and More Must Yet Be Paid Out—The Snow-Storms and Hard Weather Necessitate Paying Out Over $12,000—Clerks Get More than Officials—Sources of Revenue.

Once a month Auditor Ackerman lays before the Board of Directors a statement of World's Fair finances. In his March report submitted yesterday he said that there had been expended up to April 1 toward building the great Fair $16,708,826.48—a sum equal to twice the cost of the Paris Exposition, and the directors will spend several millions more.

Of this enormous outlay $14,411,506.74 has gone into the buildings of the White City, which have been reared by Director of Works Burnham. That amount represents every feature of construction at Jackson Park, including the preparation of the site and the cost of labor. General expenses, which include everything outside of construction, are figured by Mr. Ackerman at $2,206,644.

This includes all salaries and almost every kind of incidentals. One of these items is $12,975 for removing ice and snow. From this it will be seen how expensive were the storms which enveloped the big roofs last winter. Then there were the dedication ceremonies, which cost $221,158. The opening ceremonies are to cost but $5,000. It cost $108,000 to handle the souvenir coins. Traveling expenses have been $25,558, and the mere item of uniforms reaches $12,592, though this will be repaid. The stationery and printing bills run up to the handsome sum of $49,925, and postage stamps have cost $52,684.

Of course insurance must be carried on the buildings and the companies have received $72,000 in premiums. Janitors do not receive big wages, but there has been so many of them that they have drawn $34,690 for their services. The cost of furniture and fixtures for the offices reaches the sum of $43,781 and the rent bill has amounted to $58,134. The salaries of clerks has netted $264,754 and the salaries of officers $360,938.

The pay-roll for March shows that 4,124 persons drew salaries and wages amounting to $314,425, or an average compensation of $76.24 per month or $2.46 per day. Last February there were 3,164 names on the pay-roll, and their aggregate pay was $247,848. With the approach of more moderate weather, when the landscape men could begin work, a force of men was set to stringing electric wires, and the roll ran up an additional 960 names.

Some of the Important Contracts.

There have been a great many big and interesting contracts for construction purposes, and a careful student of the complete list may learn a great deal about what it costs to construct a great Exposition, especially on the artistic and sanitary lines that characterize the one at Jackson Park. Here is Mr. Akerman's statement of the contract price:

Contracts let.	*Amount of contract.*
Administration Building	$ 403,213
Agricultural Building	558,657
Galleries of fine arts	797,811
Dairy Building	28,308
Electricity Building	423,350
Mines and Mining Building	366,539
Forestry Building	83,018
Fisheries Building	217,672
Grounds and buildings office	61,563
Horticultural Building	298,649
Machinery Hall and boiler house	1,173,897
Manufactures and Liberal Arts Build.	1,737,431
Art Building, Lake Front	200,000
Transportation Building	483,183
Women's Building	135,300
Propagating houses	3,651
Pumping station	36,736
Live Stock Exhibit Building	62,259
Filters	20,000
Fencing	15,140
Water and sewer pipe and laying same	293,760
Water tank for locomotive and railroad material	174,863
Perron and train sheds	54,710
Railway terminal station	225,384
Bridges	57,289
Grand fountains	122,500
Pumping works, City of Chicago	200,000
Choral Hall	36,745
Anthropological Building	85,666
Installing tools	7,350
Fire and police houses	75,813
Police station, Hyde Park	47,569
Fire hydrants	17,400
Fire and police alarm system	19,043
Hose and hose reels	75,305
Statue of Columbus	65,119
Statue of Benjamin Franklin	3,000
Statue of the Republic	9,467
Sculpture models and statuary	159,390
Piers and breakwaters	331,563
Accounting Building	33,200
Finishing terraces and interior docking	197,979
Sewerage cleansing works	54,895
Sewerage ejectors	66,125
Ejector pits and stop gates	25,526
Roadways and sidewalks	193,000
Roadway drainage	139,429
Warehouse for packing cases	35,853
Rent of land	75,000
Seats and band stands	21,700
Rubber covered wire and conductors	75,000
Electric motors	5,500
Electric light plant	448,301
Are lights and telephone circuits	213,282
Board of Architects	124,050
Garbage crematory	2,341
Children's Building	32,218
Shoe and Leather Building	39,442
Boiler plant	164,184
Music-hall, Casino, and Peristyle	366,253
Oil plant	16,962
Saw mill	21,794
Uniforms for guards	30,000
Colonnade and Obelisk	98,945
Elevation of Illinois Central tracks	200,000
Temporary viaducts	28,600
Fire boats	7,050
Monastery La Rabida	24,302
Public Comfort Building	26,823
Launches	12,625
Runways and traveling cranes	136,500
Machinery, belting, and shafting	55,753
Entrances and ticket booths	88,800
Coloring and decorating	153,316
Total	$12,469,301

The Sources of Revenue.

Mr. Ackerman says there is still $2,361,263.37 to be paid on the above total.

These are most of the expenditures. The money to pay them has been drawn from the following sources:

Capital stock	$5,532,760
City of Chicago—Proceeds of appropriation	5,000,000
Souvenir coins, deposits on account of	957,532
Special souvenir coin fund	1,110,000
Six per cent debenture bonds, due Jan. 1, 1904	4,004,800
Gate receipts	234,853
Interest	88,963
Miscellaneous receipts—	
World's Fair Steamship Co.	$ 1,943
Forfeits on contracts	300
Columbian commissary	229
First aid for accidents	977
Phillipson's miniature	911
Public Convenience company	1,243
Materials sold	3,005
Electric power furnished	6,419
Operating railway—(switching) gross receipts	28,631
Guide books sold	3,868
Live Stock Department	1
Entrance fees for poultry	17
Rents	200
Premium on souvenir coins	10,023
Mrs. H. V. Holmes, sale of flags and badges	27
J. J. Mannion, sale of souvenir badges	74
E. R. Nichols & Co., sale popcorn and lemonade	743
Esquiman village, percentage of admissions	4,408
Gas connections	21
Photographic receipts	5,157
F. H. Noble, sale souvenir coin holders	1,993
Terminal receipts	8,304
Warehouse handling	207
Electric lighting	350
Storage on empty cases	15
Storage on material	36
Rooming receipts	650
Power and light in suspense	7,781—37,671.10

Then there is in Treasurer Seeberger's strong box money subject to return, such as deposits in escrow, etc., amounting to $360,202.25, making the total receipts $17,496,432.16.

Mr. Ackerman says there is a balance on cash account on hand of $626,896.58. This being the case, there will have to be a little more financiering before the $2,361,263.37 can be paid which still remains due on contracts.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, southerly winds, warmer.

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Austrians Celebrate Their Reichfest.
Expenses of the World's Fair.
General Condemnation of Blount's Action.
2 How the White Squadron Goes to Sea.
3 Ann Arbor Boys at Central Music Hall.
A Wounded Burglar Crawls Home.
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4 Roach's Case Debated in the Senate.
Result of the Official Count of Votes
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5 Alexander Becomes King of Servia.
Carter Justifies Seizure of Sealers.
Bondholders Get Access to Reading Books
6 Jay Jay at 50 to 1 Wins at Hawthorne.
Blitzen Wins the Westfield Handicap.
7 Boys After "The Tribune's" Prize.
8 Deadlock in the House at Springfield.
9 All the World's Fair Officers Re-elected.
Trade Interests Centered on Gold Exports.
Prime's Weekly Crop Report.
Manhattan L Wants Franchises for Nothing.
10 Review of Current Literature.
11 Wide Fluctuations in Local Stocks.
13 Gian & Co. Sue for Damages.
The Mayor to Veto the Hygeia Ordinance.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Yesterday—Directors Re-elect the Old Staff of Officers and Pass Resolutions Thanking James Dredge, English Commissioner, for His Work in aid of the Fair—Austrians Hold Their Reichafest in Honor of the Completion of the Roofs of the Building on the "Streets in Old Vienna"—Egyptians Welcome Their Donkeys, Camels, and Snakes, Which Had Been Kept for Thirty Hours in a Car Without Food—Herr Hagenbeck Shows Some of His Wonderful Animals—Italian Lace Exhibit Turned Over to the Woman's Board.

Today—Russian Nobles Expected to Arrive in Chicago—Big Krupp Cannon May Be Mounted—Banquet by Consul-General Anton von Palitschek Palmforst, Imperial Royal Austrian Commissioner-General, to World's Fair Officials.

WAR OF RACES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Arabs Attack a Sturdy Esquiman and Get the Worst of the Conflict.

Eight bibulous Arabs from the village on Midway Plaisance returning from a beer and sausage banquet at Hyde Park, met Joe Sugarloaf, an Esquimau, together with his four sons, at Fifty-fifth street and Lake avenue yesterday afternoon. The little man from the Arctic region carried a big trunk on his shoulder and there was something about him that did not please the Arabs, as they refused to make way for him to pass. As he attempted to force a passage through the dusky crowd one of the men knocked the trunk from his shoulder. Joe retaliated by knocking down an Arab named Limpoe. Then he picked up his trunk and started again for Jackson Park, but the Orientals again attacked him, throwing his trunk to the ground and sending its owner after it.

Nothing daunted the sturdy little Esquimau regained his feet, and, calling on his sons to help him, pitched into the Arabs in vigorous style. Joe and his progeny were fast getting the best of the fight, much to the delight of a large crowd of spectators, when a policeman appeared on the battleground and clubbed the opposing races in opposite directions. Blackened eyes and damaged noses were plentiful, but no one was seriously hurt.

Sugarloaf's trunk caused some uneasiness to the managers of the Esquimau village as perhaps indicating an intention on his part to leave. In view of Judge McConnell's decision giving the Esquimaux the right to leave Mr. Daniels says he would not be surprised to wake up any morning and find the village deserted.

LOCKED UP FOR HIS INTERFERENCE.

A 12-Year-Old Boy Runs Down a Disorderly Character and Is Arrested.

Charles Monnumence grew troublesome in a saloon at No. 324 State street last night and was thrown out. In five minutes he returned with a brick and proceeded to smash the saloon windows with it, then he ran away pursued by the barkeeper. Charles Wilson, a 12-year-old boy, joined in the chase. He distanced the barkeeper, and, finding Monnumence hiding behind some lumber in a vacant lot, picked up a club and knocked him senseless. Then he proudly sat on his captive until the barkeeper and the police came up. Charlie expected to be made a hero of, and was somewhat disgusted when he was put in the next cell to Monnumence and charged with disorderly conduct.

PARDRIDGE PLAYING A SHARP GAME.

He Figures as a "Bull" in the St. Louis Wheat Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—There was a report in circulation on 'Change today that Edward Pardridge, the Chicago speculator who is being so sharply squeezed in that city, was "long" 1,000,000 bushels of May wheat in this market. It was said that Mr. Pardridge, while a bear on Chicago wheat, was a bull in the St. Louis market, and had placed orders which aggregated in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bushels. From reliable authority it is learned that while Pardridge was "long" on St. Louis May wheat his holdings amounted to less than stated.

Fell Into the Pond.

James Flavin, a printer, 23 years old, who arrived in the city a few days ago from Racine, Wis., while intoxicated fell into one of the ponds at Lincoln Park last night. He lay in the shallow water near the shore for some time before he was seen by a park policeman and rescued. He was taken to the St. Elizabeth Hospital, where it was thought that the wetting might bring on a severe attack of pneumonia and perhaps end fatally.

He Tried His Gun.

Peter Larson, while at work in the stone yards at Racine avenue and Roscoe street yesterday morning, turned to Louis Schneider and, drawing a revolver, exclaimed: "I will try my gun." A loud report followed and Larson dropped to the ground dead. He was a Swede, 45 years old, and lived with his family at No. 1520 Otto street.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

John F. Wisenbaker was shot and killed by a burglar at his home near Valdos, Ga., early yesterday morning.

John E. McBride of Ohio was yesterday re-elected President and Patrick McBride Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine-Workers of America.

F. C. Heatd, in charge of a tie and stave camp at Yorktown, Ark., has been missing since Saturday. He left Pine Bluff that day on horseback with a large sume of money with which to pay off his hands.

The bail of Cashier Flood of the Donohue-Kelly Banking company was raised yesterday at San Francisco from $20,000 to $40,000. He is charged with misappropriating $154,000 of the bank's funds.

LAST EDITION.

HUMBLED THE FLAG.

Blount's Action in Honolulu Means Shabby Retreat.

GROVER'S HAND SHOWN.

Proof Positive That He Is Opposed to Annexation.

INTRIGUES WILL FOLLOW.

Britain and Japan May Harass Dole's Government.

PUBLIC FEELING OF HUMILIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—When a country hauls down its flag that act means retreat or surrender. The administration may protest that no such construction should be put upon its course, but other countries will view Commissioner Blount's action in hauling down the Stars and Stripes as a notice that the United States does not want Hawaii.

Doubt no longer exists about the Cleveland administration's policy. It does not intend that the United States shall annex the islands if this course can possibly be avoided. As between a protectorate propping up the rotten and corrupt monarchy and annexation, the administration favors a protectorate. But it does not want to go that far if possible. If the provisional government maintains its own in spite of the manifest unfriendliness of the administration annexation will then be treated for, but with great reluctance.

The developments which resulted in Special Commissioner Blount hauling down the Stars and Stripes seem to have settled another thing. Secretary Gresham when he entered a Democratic Cabinet, left his Republican instincts behind him. He made no protest against the Bourbon policy of anti-annexation. It is stated with a great flourish that the President and the Secretary of State were in entire accord in the instructions given Commissioner Blount. This is probably true. Nevertheless the talk all along has been that the Secretary was an annexationist and favored a broader national policy. It was said that he would bring things around all right and that Blount's mission would result in no harm. This talk is no longer heard. Blount, as a member of Congress, has been hostile to annexation. His prejudices were all against it. During his twenty years in Congress he has never developed beyond the narrow lines of the State of Georgia. It was therefore to be expected that he would embarrass the annexationists.

Administration Circles Irritated.

While it is stated that the administration is quite ready to accept the responsibility for its Special Commissioner's action there is plainly great irritation in administration circles over the news from Honolulu. The Washington papers put headlines on the news. They think the correspondents at Honolulu show too much patriotic ardor, and complaint is even heard that the dispatches from the island are unfair. Under these circumstances it is a pity that Commissioner Blount, in addition to his other duties, was not given the privilege of editing the newspaper men's dispatches.

A labored effort is made on behalf of the President and the Secretary of State to defend the hauling down of the flag. The administration is not yet so callous that it believes the American people will see the Stars and Stripes pulled down in any quarter of the globe without holding the authors of such a policy to the strictest responsibility. The statement is given out that the flag was taken down because the United States could not negotiate with one of its own dependencies for annexation, and that if there were to be any negotiations they must be on a plane of equality between countries flying different flags. This is all well enough as a general statement of diplomatic practice of international law. The trouble is that it does not fit the case.

Foster's Instructions.

Secretary John W. Foster, in his instructions to Minister Stevens, under date of Feb. 11, disavowed the Minister's action in so far as they appeared tantamount to the assumption of a protectorate. But Mr. Foster, whose diplomatic experience and knowledge of international law will probably be considered by diplomats at least equal to that of his successor or of President Cleveland, did not find it necessary to direct the Minister to take down the flag. Today some of the underlings around the departments have been saying that Minister Stevens ought to have interpreted those instructions as an absolute disavowal of his course, and to have found some quiet way for pulling down the flag. The Harrison administration, which gave the instructions, never meant that he should do so. The fact was recognized that there was an extraordinary condition of affairs in the islands and that the supremacy of the United States must be maintained under all conditions.

That Commissioner Blount's instructions were discretionary is true only in a limited sense. He was to find means for disavowing, as far as possible, everything that Minister Stevens had done which looked to annexation. Knowing Mr. Cleveland's views, it was certain that Commissioner Blount would find means to meet the demand to give annexation a black eye, without absolutely forcing a crisis. That is all there is to it. His mission gave delight to the partisans of the deposed Queen and to the English backing of Princess Kaiulani. His action in hauling down the flag and sending the marines on board ship again will undoubtedly give them increased satisfaction.

Doesn't Want the Islands.

Whatever excuse is put forth there is no getting away from the main fact. The Cleveland administration has so far as possible blocked annexation. Under the plea of making further inquiries it has put a weapon in the hands of the British and Japanese intriguers. When the British Tory, Mr. Davis, came to Washington on his exhibition tour of the Princess Kaiulani he was welcomed. There was no juggery by which he and the Princess could be given an official standing, but so far as unofficial recognition went every courtesy was accorded them. They were received "socially and unofficially" at the White House several times, when it was known that such a course would be twisted to mean that the Cleveland administration favored putting the Princess on the throne. In her case social and unofficial recognition was almost as good as official recognition. With any other administration the fact that Davies was the agent at Honolulu of the Canadian Pacific railroad, that he had been the main instrument in defeating the Blaine treaty between the United States and Hawaii because that treaty discriminated against Canada, and the further fact that he was a declared enemy of the influence of the United States in the islands, might have caused a little caution in giving him a chance to boast of the social and unofficial courtesies which were extended to him.

The administration itself has now begun to

understand that there was something in the newspaper dispatches of a few weeks ago which it then professed to discredit, that the Japanese had designs on the islands. That complications are bound to result from the demand of Japan for the enfranchisement of the Japanese on the islands is admitted with some reluctance. If the annexation treaty had not been abruptly recalled from the senate by President Cleveland it would have been ratified long before this, and all such complications would have been avoided.

British Interference.

It may be recalled that Maj. Wodehouse, the British Minister, made a demand on the provisional government that the natives be polled on the proposed annexation to the United States, and that President Dole, in a tart reply, asked if it had been the policy of Great Britain in annexing islands in the Pacific to poll the natives. It is now seen, however, that this is one of the embarrassments the provisional government will have to meet since Commissioner Blount, among his other duties, was to pay special attention to the natives. Blount himself, as a Georgian, has a supreme contempt for natives who are not white-skinned, but as a Commissioner from an administration hostile to annexation he would undoubtedly give the fullest opportunities for native opposition for annexation to be heard.

The real struggle in Hawaii is between American and Asiatic civilization. The nonaction of the American Government in thirty years would make of Hawaii a Singapore or a Hongkong, which could be governed as a British colony, but not as an American Territory or an American State. If the present state of things is allowed to go on the Asiatics will soon largely preponderate. It is either annexation to the United States or an Asiatic civilization, with Great Britain in the background upholding Japan. And she Cleveland administration, in every step it has thus far taken, has encouraged the triumph of Asiatic civilization over American civilization.

Guarded Utterances of Naval Officers.

These opinions are uttered freely by naval officers here, but they are uttered in private. Officially the officers could say nothing which might be construed as a reflection on the infallible wisdom of their Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States. The sentiment of the naval people was voiced by one of the officers today, who said: "I thank God that I was not there to see our flag taken down."

The naval folks also understand now why Admiral Brown was not sent out as a joint Commissioner of Mr. Blount. They say that no matter what might have been the wishes of the administration, the old Admiral would never have consented that the stars and stripes should come down. Commissioner Blount, acting alone and with powers that made him superior to Minister Stevens, was able to do this, apparently with great satisfaction to himself. There has been some comment that Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham should have selected for this duty, which would be a disagreeable one to most American citizens, a man who has had experience in hauling down the flag. His Congressional biography makes no reference to Mr. Blount's military career, but the Southerners say that he served in the Confederate Army.

If the real opinions of some leading Democrats on the foreign policy of this Democratic administration could be published without violating their confidence it would make mighty interesting reading. But so long as the President has the patronage they have nothing to say in the way of public criticism. About half the Democratic Senators favored annexation. None of them seem to have changed their views. It is noticeable that the Bourbons who were against annexation are filled with joy that Special Commissioner Blount has hauled down the flag. These Bourbon Senators know that his action increases immensely the difficulties of annexation.

BLOUNT GUARDED HIS SECRET.

Cleveland Feared That the Closing of the Protectorate Might Cause Bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—There is a diplomatic reticence around the White House concerning the nature of the instructions given Commissioner Blount in his mission to Hawaii, but it is stated that it was not the intention to keep secret what that business was with the exception of the fact that the Commissioner had authority to declare the protectorate at an end. That exception was guarded carefully by Mr. Blount for the reason—given, it is said, by the President—that if the fact that the American flag was to be hauled down became known, it might create trouble and bloodshed and also offer temptation to foreign nations to step in and secure the prize before the United States could offer adequate explanation for its course. Mr. Blount followed his instructions to the letter. He waited until the excitement incident to his arrival had completely died out and affairs were in a tranquil state before making known that the protectorate was at an end. He also made it known at the same time that the United States would still consider Hawaii and the Hawaiians under its guardianship so far as outside interference was concerned; and in this also showed the caution which Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham had impressed on him to deprive the announcement of any tinge of sensationalism. These are said to be the facts in the matter with reference to the instructions of Mr. Blount.

INTERVIEWS WITH SENATORS.

Republicans Not Favorably Impressed with the Act of Mr. Blount.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The news from Hawaii attracted a great deal of attention among Senators. Democrats refrained from giving utterance to what appeared to be their real sentiments, and Republicans, equally cautious, said more for private ears than they were willing to see reproduced in cold type.

Senator Palmer of Illinois sees no reason for alarm in the action of Commissioner Blount. He said:

I can scarcely see that the act of Mr. Blount can be construed as an abandonment on the part of the present administration of all intentions concerning the islands. It, to my mind, signifies rather that precaution which the importance of the situation suggests, so that the matter of annexation or the establishment of a protectorate can be discussed with sober deliberation. By hauling down the flag there passes from view that coercion which might be supposed to exist if the marines were permitted to remain as a guard, and the flag was kept floating over the Capitol of the Provisional Government. This apparent coercion being removed the situation would be cleared, and the Commissioner of this government and the authorities of the islands can face the conditions from an unprejudiced and unbiased point of view. There is no occasion for any alarm.

Mr. Morrill does not condemn the proceedings unqualifiedly, but it is easy to see that he disapproves of the act which resulted in the lowering of the American colors. "It may come out all right," he said. "It may be that the administration wants to be in a position where they can act as they believe freely and without prejudice."

Said Mr. Proctor:

In general principles I believe in holding up the flag, and I hope this action of Commissioner Blount does not menace the future of that country, nor the abandonment of the principle to which the public has, up to this time, given its hearty assent. But just what it means I cannot say, and I presume we must wait until we are made acquainted with all the facts.

Senator Dolph of Oregon remarked:

I am as strongly in favor of taking care of those islands now as I have ever been, and would be very sorry to see anything done that would frustrate their annexation to the United States. I have been afraid that the withdrawal of the Hawaiian treaty and other acts of this administration have been detrimental to that end, and I cannot in the light of the press dispatches say what effect Mr. Blount's action will have. I hope it will come out all right. Mr. Blount's action may be the simple result of a desire on Mr. Cleveland's part to put the negotiations on a basis from which he can deal with the native authorities anew. I do not care to say anything that will prejudice the case, and know little of the effect of the removal of the protectorate until the present information is reinforced by something more definite.

Senator Cullom deprecated the act of the Commissioner and said:

I am not surprised that the present Democratic administration should order the Stars and Stripes to be hauled down. They have taken the flag down whenever they had the opportunity, and there was a time when they had it down in the States for quite a while. The dominant power in the Democratic party caused the flag to come down then in the Southern States and now they are performing the same act elsewhere. It is not the first time, by any means, that Democrats have ordered down the flag of this country.

Mr. Vest expressed his views as follows:

I am opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, but I do not see anything in the action of Mr. Blount that affects the subject one way or the other. I have no doubt he went there with plenary powers to do as he thought was best in the light of events that should be unfolded to him; and at this distance, thoroughly in the real condition of affairs, it seems unjust to attempt any criticism of his acts. There is certainly nothing reprehensible in his conduct, but I do think that the act of Minister Stevens in establishing a protectorate is to be strongly condemned. What should be done in the matter can be better determined after we have heard all the facts from the Commissioner who is now on the ground.

CARTER STILL HARBORS HOPE.

He Believes That Annexation of Hawaii Will Yet Be Consummated.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—[Special.]—In an interview this afternoon the Hawaiian Minister, S. Mott Smith, said:

The withdrawal of the United States protectorate over the islands opened a wide range of possibilities. "It seemed to him that an impregnable position had been surrendered and that the United States could now, on protest in case of an uprising of the discontented and lawless element of the people there. The provisional government should appeal for aid to the English or Japanese Minister, and the latter should give assistance and perhaps occupy the very position which this country has just abandoned. What Hawaii needs is a staple government, and it would not be surprising if now the provisional government should turn to some other quarter to secure it. He failed to understand why the protectorate had been withdrawn. It would still be necessary to negotiate with the present government of the islands, and the question of the protectorate has not effected and could not effect the negotiations. He did not see how the new condition of affairs could give any encouragement to the royalist party. The provisional government is amply strong enough to maintain itself, and if it cannot secure a stable form of government by annexation to the United States it can appeal to England or Germany, either of which powers would undoubtedly be glad to respond to any overture.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON BLOUNT.

Republican Wielders of the Pen Say His Action Is Humiliating.

Appended are the opinions of leading American newspapers on the hauling down of the flag in Honolulu:

New York.

Herald (Dem.): The action of Commissioner Blount leaves the provisional government to stand or fall on its own merits. That is as it should be. It is a matter for the people of Hawaii to settle without any interference, armed or otherwise, on the part of the United States.

Sun (Dem.): The flag is down and the quasi-protectorate established at the time of the revolution by Minister Stevens on his own responsibility is at an end. But is it true that the President's mind is made up to defeat annexation if he can, and that the repudiation of Mr. Stevens' act is only an incident in the execution of a predetermined and fixed policy adverse to the ultimate acquisition of these islands by the United States? Perhaps so, but we hope not.

World (Dem.): Now there is a chance that justice will be done. Whatever the issue it will not be brought about by intimidation and outrage practiced upon a feeble people. Their voice will be heard. Their rights will not be abused. They will not be defrauded at the demand of speculators and adventurers.

Times (Dem.): Mr. Blount must have felt sure that the existing status would be maintained, and that the interests of government would be sure without any display of the flag or parade of the marines, and when he returns with his accumulated information and his matured views of what the situation demands, our government will be able to act in the light and in a manner becoming its dignity and honor.

Commercial Advertiser (Rep.): In ordering "old Glory" hauled down at Honolulu President Cleveland turned back the hands on the dial of civilization. Mr. Cleveland's obstinacy and conviction that he knows it all are getting the United States into hot water. The news may come next time that England has spoken.

Morning Advertiser (Rep.): The Calhounists have succeeded. The flag has been hauled down in Hawaii, and the way opened for anarchy and disorder to result in the acquisition of the islands by some other power, Great Britain preferred.

News (Dem.): If the people of the islands want to be annexed to the United States they will quickly make their desires known without the presence of our flag on their official buildings or of the bayonets of our marines in their public streets.

Mail and Express (Rep.): What a keen sense of personal gratification the ex-Confederate from Georgia must have had in ordering the hauling down of the flag of the Union. It was not very long ago when the penalty for such an act was briefly announced by a war Democrat of New York, and it was "Shoot him on the spot."

Post (Dem.): It lets in the first clear light upon the nature of Mr. Blount's instructions, and indicates pretty clearly the course which the administration has determined upon.

Press (Rep.): If bloodshed and massacre and European interference are to be the results of hauling down the American flag in Hawaii the people of the United States will understand where the responsibility rests.

Recorder (Rep.): One thing is certain, if the British flag had been flying over Honolulu two months it never would have come down without a fight.

Boston.

Journal (Rep.): Although the American flag has been hauled down from the government house at Honolulu foreign powers should not jump to the conclusion that Uncle Sam will permit any depredations about the premises.

Herald (Dem.): The action taken by the United States Commissioner to Hawaii in ordering the hauling down of the American flag may be taken as an indication that the present administration does not intend to rush blindly into schemes of territorial annexation. The Commissioner assured the provisional government that the United States would prevent any foreign power from annexing the little group of islands; but the effusive attempt to establish an American nationality there before the conditions were fairly understood has failed of its purpose.

Globe (Dem.): The report that Commissioner Blount has openly ranged himself with the Royalist party and would do all he could to aid the return of Lilliokalani is in all probability nothing more than an ingenious flight of imagination. Mr. Blount is not the man to engage in that sort of business even if he were not under definite restrictions as to the course to be pursued. Nevertheless, it is far from unlikely that an attempt has already been made to restore the deposed Queen by force, and the next mail from Honolulu will be awaited with keen interest.

Philadelphia.

Press (Rep.): President Cleveland's representative has chosen to haul down the American flag in Honolulu, and he has seen fit to do this without form and ceremony, which makes the act a public, deliberate, and national renunciation of control and responsibility over the Hawaiian Islands. Meanwhile, President Cleveland has adopted a policy which, as far as it is developed, looks to another fortified Bermuda over against our Pacific coast as Bermuda is over against our Atlantic coast—in war, a deadly risk; in peace, increasing yearly expenditure for national defense.

Record (Dem.): There need be no fear that the outcome will not be altogether consonant with the interest, dignity, and safety of the United States. There is no need for hurry and there is no reason for apprehension.

Times (Ind. Dem.): Mr. Blount, the Commissioner sent by the President to Hawaii, has made short work of the dangerous bombastory of Minister Stevens' unauthorized "protectorate." If the United States is to deal with a provisional government at Honolulu it is necessary first to determine whether it is a government.

Baltimore.

American (Rep.): It was a very extraordinary proceeding, and it grates harshly on American pride. Of course, annexation is still possible, but not as probable as it was before the Stars and Stripes were hauled down by the order of the ex-Congressman from Georgia. The act has depressed the friends of annexation, and elated the motley crowds who want to perpetuate the extravagance and miasma of the curious conglomeration known as Hawaiian royalty. What the end will be remains to be seen.

Herald: The pulling down of the American flag will be a surprise, not to say a matter of regret, to the people of this country. Minister Stevens may have exhibited bad judgment in landing the marines and in unfurling the flag, but once there it ought to have remained until the matter of annexation was permanently disposed of.

San Francisco.

Examiner (Dem.): Commissioner Blount has taken the first step toward the orderly and dignified annexation of Hawaii by abolishing the unnecessary protectorate established by Minister Stevens. That protectorate was avowedly instituted to preserve the safety of life and property. That the need for such a measure of precaution, if it ever existed, has ceased, is demonstrated by the fact that not a ripple of disorder has followed the abolition of the protectorate. If the Harrison administration had remained in power, and the ratification of the annexation treaty had been delayed until the present time, Mr. Stevens' effusive bit of opera-bouffe diplomacy would undoubtedly have been annulled, just as it has been by President Cleveland. We believe that Hawaii would be a desirable possession, but if we are to obtain it we should do so in accordance with the wishes of its people. If possible we should have the consent of a majority of the voters; but if not that, the very least we can ask, consistently with our traditions and self-respect, is that the government that assigns it to us shall represent the strength and intelligence, if not the numbers, of the community. We have been told that the Junta, headed by President Dole, constitutes such a government, and Mr. Blount has given it a fair chance to show that it does. If it proves able to stand alone we can negotiate with it with dignity. To conclude a treaty of annexation with a government propped up by our own bayonets might accord with the principles of morality on which Russia and England partition Asia, but it would be establishing a new standard for America.

Post (Dem.): Amid a silence that was probably more eloquent than a chorus, "Old Glory" fluttered down from the government building in Honolulu, the flag of Hawaii took its place, the United States marines marched to their ship, and Minister Stevens' occupation of the peaceful isles came to an end. Minister Blount, who has the distinguished honor of being the representative of a mighty nation to a weak power, had satisfied himself that the provisional government was strong enough to hold in check any movement as rebellious as its own, and then very properly ordered the Hawaiian colors raised. At the same time he stripped the official face of Minister Stevens in a manner that will leave a sting for many a day. In his investigations of Hawaiian matters Mr. Blount has not consulted Mr. Stevens. He has not asked his opinions on any point and has used his own judgment in the course he has pursued. The part that Minister Stevens has taken in the Hawaiian comedy has not been to his credit. If we are not in error the day will come when he will admit that he was acting in accordance to instructions from Washington in the furtherance of a foreign policy whose consummation the will of God and the votes of the people did not permit.

Bulletin (Rep.): The American flag, which has so long floated over the government building in Honolulu, has been hauled down. The American marines and sailors, landed to uphold it, have been ordered to their ships. The United States has received its backset at the hands of J. H. Blount, who appear on the scene as a sort of proconsul. The sorry spectacle was enacted, somewhat appropriately, on the 1st of April. The date demonstrates how short-sighted the American people were when they abandoned the Republican party. Persons who floated the national emblem in the Sandwich Islands belonged to the party which tore it up and spat on it 1861. There was nobody, in the occasion in question, to execute the order once given by Gen. Dix, to shoot the first man who took down the American flag. If anything could possibly be more rasping than the ingloriously tame way in which it should go ashore land it would be found in the swelling letter which he wrote to the President of the provisional government of the Sandwich Islands.

St. Paul.

Globe (Dem.): The flag of Uncle Sam is honored in being lowered at Honolulu. The raising of it there meant that it was to be made the shield and protection of a nefarious and merciless lot of buccaneering Americans. It meant that we were to assist in the overthrow of a government with which we were at peace, with which we had a treaty of comity and trade, in order solely that a parcel of speculative Americans, combining with the sugar trust, might get their hands into the Treasury of the United States and get the bounty of which the freeing of sugar from taxation had deprived them.

Pioneer-Press (Rep.): The action which Blount has taken is as premature as that which was advised by the ardent partisans of annexation. And its position in which this country is placed by the act of the administration is one to cause profound disappointment and dissatisfaction. In its anxiety to disapprove of what Mr. Harrison began this administration appears to have made a grave blunder.

Detroit.

Journal (Rep.): Our flag has been hauled down in Hawaii by a Democratic administration and under the immediate supervision of a man who fought four years to destroy that flag and this nation. From present appearances it will not be two months before the British flag will take its place.

Tribune (Rep.): Our flag hauled down and a great nation humiliated in the eyes of friend and foe. That is the unutterably disgraceful state of affairs reported from Hawaii. It is a declaration that the American flag will stand as an emblem of the cowardice of a government too cowardly to be protective and too imbecile to be powerful.

Free Press (Dem.): The jingoes are in a sweat over the hauling down of the American flag in Hawaii, but there has been no sacrifice of the right gained by its hoisting. There will be regrets should the chance for closer relations be lost, but greater if there is annexation on the jingo plan.

St. Louis.

Post-Dispatch (Dem.): Commissioner Blount's first act at Honolulu was to reverse the Cleveland policy in reference to annexation. The Hawaiians will not be compelled to make a contract of union, but will be allowed to act as free men. Even Gen. Dix would not have objected to hauling down the American flag where it had been up "on spec."

Cincinnati.

Times-Star (Rep.): When the flag was hoisted over Hawaii the credit and honor of the American Government were placed in the balance. It will strike American citizens that the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes is discreditable to the present administration as it is certainly humiliating to the people of this country. If Commissioner Blount's first official order which lowers the Stars and Stripes in the dust of Hawaii is an indication of the "vigorous foreign policy" promised by the Democratic party that policy will cause universal disgust and provoke the contempt of patriotic Americans.

Minneapolis.

Journal (Rep.): Whatever may be the intentions of the Cleveland administration this step is certainly to be condemned. The flag was unfurled over the Government House because the controlling power there asked for it. And the flag should stay there.

COGSWELL REPUDIATES THE DOCUMENT.

Meeting of the Building Trades Council Discusses World's Fair Work.

The question as to whether the carpenters will strike again next Monday on World's Fair work was discussed on Labor row yesterday. Before the opening of the Building Trades Council groups assembled in front of the hall, talking over the outlook. Considerable ill-feeling was manifested between the different trades. The night before the Painters' District Council by a close vote failed to pass a resolution denouncing the carpenters as domineering. The ironworkers charged that when the strike at the World's Fair came, which, they said, was largely a strike in sympathy with the then existing carpenters' strike, the 275 ironworkers on the big wheel outside the grounds promptly struck, while the fifteen carpenters employed there remained at work.

At 9 p. m. the Building Trades Council assembled. Early in the evening A. P. Russell gave out an address for publication, in which he relates the agreement with the World's Fair managers. "There has been so much criticism made with reference to the action of the Building Trades Council's committee in the settlement of the strike at the World's Fair that for the benefit of the public and the justice to the committee and myself I wish to make a statement regarding the whole affair." In regard to signing J. B. Cogswell's name to the agreement which the committee made with the Council of Administration, he says he informed the Council of Administration that he did so without authority from Mr. Cogswell, who when he left the room before the settlement stated that he would leave the whole matter in the hands of his friends of the committee.

At midnight the council was still in session. Exposition officials were not alarmed yesterday over the prospect of a strike.

"If the men go out again," said one official, "I would recommend that the gates be closed to all visitors, new workmen be engaged and housed and fed in the park. It would not be necessary for the workmen to leave the grounds and subject themselves to assault."

At the close of the council session at 1 a. m. the members refused to talk of the proceedings. Mr. Cogswell gave out a letter in which he says there is much dissatisfaction over the World's Fair settlement. He attributes the strike to the ejection of carpenters' delegates from the Fair grounds. He says he left the meeting believing no settlement was near, and says, "I emphatically deny any knowledge or complicity in arriving at the alleged agreement. My name was signed to it without my knowledge or consent. I repudiate the action, as will also my organization." He also denies Mr. Massey's statement that he was satisfied with the agreement and says that when the subject matter was presented to him verbally he refused to entertain the proposition.

It is believed from statements made by those in attendance that the carpenters will again strike at the World's Fair next Monday.

HOW THEY GO TO SEA.

WHITE SQUADRON MOVES LIKE CLOCK WORK BY THE SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Sailors Want to Make No Mistakes in New York Bay—Detailed Description of the Fleet's Departure for Practice—How Order and Distances Are Maintained—Evolutions in Getting Underway and in Forming the Prescribed Procession—General World's Fair News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 14.—[Special.]—It was a gray and dismal morning when promptly at 9 last Tuesday a group of signal flags fluttered aloft aboard the Philadelphia and straightened out before a strong cold northwest wind. They were repeated by the Newark and the Chicago, and then Admiral Walker led off his squadron to the westward, while Admiral Benham signaled his ships to take column at half distance. His flagship, the Newark, turned to starboard and headed out to sea, followed successively by the Atlanta, the San Francisco, and the Baltimore. Up the bay the Chicago, Admiral Walker's flagship, made a stately sweep around the further Russian ship, the Rynda, and then followed Admiral Benham's squadron out to sea in the following order: Chicago, Yorktown, Charleston, Vesuvius, and Concord. Each squadron was now led by its own flagship, the second ship being 200 yards astern and a little to the left. The third ship was directly in the wake of the flagship and 400 yards from it, the others being respectively at the same distance behind.

At 10 o'clock Admiral Benham signaled to take review formation, which is column in line with intervals of 300 yards between ships. The quickness with which signals were read and interpreted was marvelous, whether made by flags hoisted or by the wigwag. Hoisted signals are made by combinations of flags, each of which has a definite number. Thus, if three flags are run up the numbers are read from the top flag down. The instant the signal comes down its execution by the squadron must begin.

As the two squadrons ran off to the Eastward, the clouds broke away and the wind began to moderate. When out of signal distance of the Philadelphia, just clear of the tail of the horseshoe shoal, Admiral Walker sent a signal aloft and put his helm astarboard, and in a moment it was apparent that he and Admiral Benham were about to part company. The former, having three small ships, was evidently making for the sheltered waters between Cape Charles and York, a spit in Chesapeake Bay, while Admiral Benham was making for the open sea southeasterly from the Virginia capes. The two squadrons passed further and further away from each other and the outlines of the ships of one squadron seen from the other grew gradually less and less distinct against the half-hazy April sky until they faded from view.

Admiral Benham put his squadron through turning evolutions about 3 o'clock to note how well the ships would keep position under violent changes of direction. First, the countermarch was made and repeated, each ship reversing its direction in succession, beginning with the flagship in the lead. In this evolution, little or no distance was lost. Then with a full starboard helm the flagship made a complete circle to the left, followed by the other vessels. Here the Bennington came out from Norfolk and took position just ahead of the Baltimore. Finally all helms were ordered put hard a-starboard together, and when a half turn had been made the Baltimore was made to lead the squadron in line for a time. A repetition of this evolution brought the flagship back in the lead, and then a return inside the capes was made to practice the vessels in coming to anchor in the way called for by the review regulations that will govern the fleet in New York Harbor.

Signaling the Sick List.

The ships went through the various evolutions that brought them to anchor Tuesday evening with almost perfect precision. Promptly at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning the signal, "Get under way," was made by the flagship. At half-past 9 each vessel sent up a signal indicating the number of men on the sick list, the Atlanta having six, the San Francisco four, the Bennington one, and the Baltimore twenty-one. Most of the men so reported were suffering from colds or the grip. After passing the buoy on the tail of the horseshoe "prepare to anchor" was signaled by the flagship and the remainder of the day was devoted to practice in anchoring and getting under way. Three anchorages were made with successful results, only one vessel having to change position.

On Thursday morning a prompt start was made at 9 o'clock, but the San Francisco's anchor came up foul its cutwater and while all the other ships got off together the San Francisco was left behind as the fleet countermarched and stood out to sea. It soon cleared its anchor, however, and came steaming back to position. The morning was passed in turning, countermarching, and exchanging places. Anchors were weighed at 9 o'clock and the squadron returned to Hampton Roads, anchoring in the eastward of the Philadelphia, while Admiral Walker's squadron stretched to the westward.

The Dolphin was sighted at 3 o'clock steaming down from the navy yard, and was directed to anchor in the rear of the Philadelphia. This afternoon a number of army officers from the fort called on the officers of the Philadelphia and Newark. Tomorrow morning the First Squadron will take advantage of slack water to close the ships to a distance of 300 yards, their present distance being over 400. Three Admirals are expected to arrive on April 17, the Russian Vice-Admiral Kozuakoff in the Dimtri Donskoi, the British Vice-Admiral, Sir John Hopkins, K. C. B., in the Blake, and the Italian Rear Admiral, Magnagli, in the Etna. Admiral Gherardi informed the commandant of the fort today that three Italian ships, the Etna, Kassau, and Dogali would arrive on April 17, and two French ships, the Arethuse and Hussard, on April 18. Vice-Admiral Kozuakoff is senior to Vice-Admiral Hopkins, the dates of their commissions being Jan. 13, 1889, and Jan. 4, 1891, respectively.

ENTRY OF EXHIBITS FOR THE FAIR.

Nearly 90 Per Cent of the Goods from Abroad Has Been Received.

NEW YORK, April 14.—[Special.]—Rumors published in New York newspapers that an alleged delay in the arrival of exhibits would prevent the opening of the World's Fair at the appointed time find little credence at the New York Custom-House. A visit there today established the fact that probably 90 per cent of all the goods for the Fair has been entered and forwarded to Chicago. J. J. Rooney of R. F. Downing & Co., who have forwarded many important World's Fair exhibits, confirms this. Reports from Baltimore show all the exhibits received there have also been shipped to Chicago.

The books of the custom-house disclose interesting figures in regard to the amount of goods that have passed through this port for the World's Fair. They show the total number of entries has been 1,805. These have been of all sizes, from a small package to carloads, and the individual articles received range in value from 35 cents to $100,000, the last named figure being the valuation placed upon Raphael's Madonna. In all 60,000 packages have been received and forwarded. The first entry was made Jan. 21, and consisted of ten cases of antiquities. The last entry was a case of lithographic prints that came in on the Lahn from Bremen today.

Among the interesting exhibits that have arrived the last two or three days are a case of manufactured lava from Naples, twelve cases of dental machinery, brought by the Majestic from Liverpool, fifteen cases of paintings by the same steamer, a case of church regalia from Rotterdam, fifty packages of whisky from Glasgow, and seventeen cases of carved oak from Liverpool.

Argentina's Exhibit Is Due.

All of the exhibit of the Government of the Argentine Republic is on the steamer Enchantress, now due. It is in 554 packages and contains an instructive assortment of the products of that country, including wines, skins, ores, woods, and dyestuffs. Sixty-eight cases of material for the German village at the Fair have arrived, and about completes that exhibit.

Oliver Sumner Teale, the rival of Ward McAllister for the stewardship of New York society, has no doubt that the Renfast Family club of Chicago, of which he is a leading genius, will be a scintillating success. He says responses to the circular sent out to society people inviting them to become members of the club are coming in with satisfactory promptness and he feels assured the Renfast will be the headquarters of all the fashionable sets that gather in the Western metropolis. Among those who have already joined the club are:

Frederick O. Beach, New York; Henry G. Chapman, New York; Lloyd Dear Jr., New York; Amos Enck Fraser, Tuxedo; William Jay, New York; Richard Mortimer, Tuxedo; Stanley Mortimer, New York; Willard Parker Jr., New York; Mrs. C. L. Perkins, New York; James Brown Potter, Tuxedo; Robert Sedgwick, New York; F. E. D. Stokes, New York; Oliver Sumner Teale, New York; and Preble Tucker, New York.

A representative of one of the best known tourists' agencies in this country said today all the evidences pointed to an unprecedented movement of people in the direction of Chicago in the next few weeks. His company, he said, had many excursion parties already booked for the Fair, both in this country and Europe. On board the Hamburg-American steamer Augusta Victoria from Hamburg and Southampton, due tomorrow, is a number of editors of German and Austrian newspapers who are going to the World's Fair. They will remain in this city several days and will then visit Niagara Falls at the invitation of Chauncey M. Depew.

The issue of the Columbian stamps has stimulated a renewal of the postage stamp craze, and the disease is becoming widespread. New York houses which have foreign connections are overrun with requests from people in other countries for canceled specimens of the new stamps, the whole set generally being asked for.

Placing of the Ships.

A chart has been prepared by Capt. Frederick Rogers, United States navy, showing the anchorage grounds of the various vessels which will compose the Columbian review fleet. In the order of formation the ships of the foreign squadron will be on the right of the river as one looks up the stream. The American squadron will be on the New Jersey side. The first ship at the head of the foreign column will carry the highest ranking officer of the visiting squadrons. Inasmuch as there will in all probability be two Vice-Admirals present, the Vice-Admiral who arrives first in Hampton Roads will occupy the position of honor in the foreign fleet. Should the Russian Dimitri Donskoi appear before the British Blake, the ships Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the right-hand column looking up the stream will probably be the Dimitri Donskoi, General Admiral, and Rynda, and those in positions Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 will be the Blake, Australia, Magicienne, Tartar, and Partridge. Thus each flag officer will keep in touch with the ships of his squadron.

France will send to the review Rear Admiral de Libran, who will come on the flagship Arethese. In the absence of any other Rear Admiral in the foreign fleet De Libran will take the position following the Vice-Admiral who last arrived in Hampton Roads. Rear Admiral de Libran will have in his squadron beside the flagship Arethese the protected cruiser Jeanne Ebart and gunvessel Hussard.

The lower ship of the United States fleet on the Delaware river side will be the big double turretted monitor Miantenomoh, which is to give the signal of the approach of President Cleveland by a discharge from an immense ten-inch twenty-five-ton gun, involving the burning of nearly 250 pounds of powder. It will be the first instance of such a huge piece of ordnance being fired in close proximity to this city.

Musicians May Be Sent Back.

The Musical Mutual Protective Union claims to have discovered an attempt to evade both the contract labor law and the payment of lawful duties upon musical instruments. Secretary John Hunt of the union said today more than 100 musicians sailed from Europe last Saturday on the Trave, and are due here tomorrow. They have been engaged by Carl and Hermann Wolff to play at the German village at Chicago during the World's Fair. The Wolff brothers represent a syndicate of which Henry Villard is said to be the financial backer. Mr. Hunt has the affidavit of Carl Brosche, who came over some time ago with Carl Wolff, saying Mr. Wolff told him the instruments and uniforms of these men are not their property, but belong to Wolff Brothers, and as soon as he is through with the men he will sell them in this country. Brosche adds that Wolff asked him to assist him in selling them. Furthermore Mr. Hunt has received a letter from the German Minister of War stating that not only has the Emperor refused to allow any of his soldier musicians to leave Germany, but that he had refused permission to the Wolff brothers to dress their men in uniforms resembling those of the German army. All these papers were sent to Special Customs Agent Montgomery, who turned them over to Collector Hendricks. The Deputy Collector today said the instruments and uniforms will be seized unless the men swear they are their own property and the tools of their trade. Immigration Commissioner Senner will have the men examined by competent musical experts, and if they come under the category of artists they will be admitted. If the experts decide they are merely mechanics they will be returned as contract laborers. Mr. Hunt declares that these men cannot even read music.

The American line steamship New York with the Duke de Veragua on board is expected to reach quarantine tomorrow. Commander Francis W. Dickens, representing the United States Government, will meet him down the bay and present to him the freedom of the city. The city officials and Reception committee will also go down the bay to meet the Duke with, it is announced, Director-General Davis of the World's Fair and the committee appointed by him to assist in the reception of the Duke. Arrived in New York the party will be driven to the Waldorf Hotel and be lodged in the handsome state apartments. After a short rest and luncheon a formal reception will be held, at which only Mayor Gilroy and a few other officials will be received. The Marquis Ungaro, General Commissioner from Italy to the World's Fair, will arrive tomorrow on the Champagne.

Hostess of the Pennsylvania Building.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 14.—[Special.]—The World's Fair Executive committee today selected Mrs. Matilda Hart Shelton of Philadelphia as hostess of the Pennsylvania Building. Mrs. Shelton has had charge of women's work and is well known in Philadelphia Society circles. Walter Lowry, now in charge at Chicago, was selected as exhibitors' assistant. The office here will be closed May 15. April 24 Executive Commissioner Farquhar and Chief Clerk Gearhart will go to Chicago and take charge of the State building. The commission will push the $50,000 appropriation through the Legislature, believing they can pass it over the Governor's veto.

Chinese Theater and Tea Garden.

H. Sling, manager of the Wah Mee Chinese Exposition company is at the Palmer. "The Chinese tea garden and theater in Midway Plaisance will be ready in about two weeks," said he yesterday. "About 600 Chinese will be employed to serve the best quality of China tea in oriental style and in the theater. Among them are a number of the best Chinese actors who will perform feats of jugglery and produce plays which have been successful in the principal theaters of China. The theater will seat 1,000 people and the tea garden is arranged to accommodate 3,000 guests."

Will Show Some Royal Steeds.

The Czar of Russia has developed a great interest in the World's Fair, as shown by the cablegram received by the Foreign Affairs Department yesterday asking for an allotment of space in the Live-Stock Department. This will be filled with thirty or forty Orloff horses from the imperial stables, some of the best specimens of the royal breed being included in the consignment. It is understood, also, that the Czar will send one of his wide-tired low swinging coaches, which will be used by the imperial World's Fair Commissioner.

Electric Launches Are Tried.

General Manager C. H Barney and Vice-President E. B. Moore of the New York Electric Launch and Navigation company slid five of their fleet of fifty electric boats into the basin at Jackson Park yesterday and gave the launches a test. So far as experimented with they were satisfactory. The New York company has the concession for operating the fleet on the inland waters this summer. The craft will hold about thirty passengers each. They move through the water gracefully and almost noiselessly. There is neither smoke, steam, nor pounding.

Maj. Handy's Birthday Remembered.

Maj. Handy had a birthday yesterday. He wasn't aware that any one at Jackson Park knew it until he reached his office and found on his desk some of the finest plants from Uncle John Thorpe's greenhouse and other places where flowers are to be had. The Major was too coy to tell his age, but his whiskers took on a deeper carmine hue as he blushed at the kindly remembrance of his friends.

Over Four Hundred Chinese for the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 14.—The China steamer, which is due here tomorrow, will bring 230 Chinese on their way to the World's Fair at Chicago. They consist of actors, acrobats, artisans, and priests, and will inhabit the Chinese village at the Fair. Two hundred and thirty more will arrive on the next steamer. They will be admitted under the act of Congress granting all natives permission to send representatives to the World's Fair.

The Commercial Travelers' Day.

The Joint Committee of Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition through Secretary Culp has notified A. J. Dowd, Chairman of the Columbian Associated Travelers, that the Committee on Ceremonies has decided that there will be but one day set apart for the commercial travelers of the United States and the world. That date has been heretofore set apart by the Director-General and is July 26.

The Great Krupp Cannon Sidetracked.

Krupp's big cannon did not reach Jackson Park yesterday, but is expected today or tomorrow. It was reported yesterday as being sidetracked at South Chicago. The German workmen over at the Krupp Pavilion have everything in readiness for the reception of the monster.

To Receive the Liberty Bell.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 14.—[Special.]—The Indianapolis Board of Trade is arranging a reception for the liberty bell at the State House, where there will be held special exercises. President Harrison is expected to make the principal address.

German Contingent Arrives.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 14.—[Special.]—The German contingent for the World's Fair naval review arrived here tonight. The ships are in good condition and the crews are well.

CYCLONE'S DEATH RECORD SWELLING.

Fifteen Fresh Victims in the South and Over Forty Injured.

THIBODEAUX, La., April 14.—[Special.]—The cyclone which struck Thibodeaux shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon tore down a building just below the railroad bridge and killed a colored lad named Carter, about 14 years old. It then struck Congressman Price's Arcadia plantation. About seventeen people here were injured, several fatally. Two colored boys, aged respectively 4 and 14 years, were instantly killed. Eight dwelling houses inhabited by laborers were completely demolished. Some of the timbers were blown away for a distance of two acres. One large timber, a part of one of the houses, was found a hundred yards away so firmly imbedded in the earth that three men were unable to budge it. Mr. Price was dining at the time and had a narrow escape from the building. It is reported that a son of D. M. Eounis was killed in the Island of Cuba sugar house. The sugar house of the Piedra Plantation was totally destroyed. At Leon Godchaux's Raceland place two men were killed and five injured. The White Castle colored church and schoolhouse was blown down. One hundred and fourteen colored children were in the building. Five were taken from the débris badly hurt. So far as heard from at this time a total of fifteen persons were killed outright and more than forty injured.

SALEM, Mo., April 14.—Two more deaths occurred yesterday at Hawkins' Bank from the result of injuries in the cyclone of Tuesday. They are Mrs. I. Dobney and a little child of Mr. and Mrs. William Asher, who were killed Tuesday night. There are half a dozen more of the injured who cannot possibly live and their deaths are hourly looked for. Among them are Mrs. Clarence Jacob, Mrs. R. Jerry, Mrs. Henry Brown's child, and two boys of John Wilson.

LEXINGTON, Mo., April 14.—Mrs. Joseph Huchison, who was so badly injured by Tuesday's storm, died yesterday. It also killed William Walker, the 8-year-old son of William

WITH COLLEGE GLEES

AIR ARBOR BOYS WILL APPEAR AT CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Glee Club of the University of Michigan Now on Their Annual Tour—Late in Arrival, but Sure of a Warm Welcome From Those Whose Hearts Are Still Warm for the Days of Border and Border-Book Lore—The Present Strong—List of the Glee and Banjo clubs of the University of Michigan, which will sing in the Assembly Hall this morning by a vote of 45 to 43 cents. Last night it had been announced that the clubs would appear at Central Music Hall, but the change was made this morning.

The Glee and Banjo clubs of the University of Michigan will sing in the Assembly Hall this morning by a vote of 45 to 43 cents. Last night it had been announced that the clubs would appear at Central Music Hall, but the change was made this morning.

The local interest this season centers in the three boys from Chicago, Barrett Sherman, who is leader of the clubs and has made much of the success of the work this season; Arthur Burritt, who is manager, and Ralph Bowen, who is assistant manager. Sherman is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and Burritt and Bowen live with their uncle, who resides on Ellis avenue. Miss Alice Nelson, a niece of Mr. Frankel, who lives with her uncle, was awakened about 3 o'clock. She found O'Connell in her bedroom. Before he could escape he had received two bullets from a revolver fired by Mr. Frankel. One of which took effect in his back and the other in his left arm. He managed to crawl down stairs before he could be captured.

Officers Gatzol, Roach, and Cronin of the West Chicago Avenue Station were detailed to arrest O'Connell. Yesterday morning Mr. Frankel appeared before Justice Prindiville and swore out a warrant charging O'Connell with burglary. The latter was found in the basement of the house by the police. He was taken to the West Chicago Avenue Station, where he was locked up. Judge Collins of the Criminal Court will be asked to-day to admit O'Connell to bail. He will probably be released on bail in the sum of $2,000.

Before O'Connell was arrested he told the police that he had been employed by Mr. Frankel to do the burglary. He said that he was to receive $50 for his work. He was to get $10 in advance, which he received. He was to get the remainder after the work was done. He found the boy apparently dying at his home.

O'Connell has been identified by Mr. Frankel as the man who entered his house. He was sentenced by Judge Collins to five years in the penitentiary for a burglary committed at the residence of Mr. Frankel, No. 1000 West Ohio street, last winter. He was released from the penitentiary on a writ of habeas corpus. He claimed that he was entitled to his release because of some minor offense. The fact of his liberation after sentence occurred was concealed from the police.

Capt. Kipley detailed a policeman to keep O'Connell in custody at his home.

DOES NOT LOOK FOR A STRIKE.

Manager Miles Believes Wheel Will Run Without Interruption.

"There is no intimation of a waiters' strike among the hotels in the United States," declared Union will ask for an increase of wages from the proprietors of the hotels, but it is not satisfied, though they probably expect a raise when the Pan opens and will get it. This position is not alone confined to waiters, but is also true of the increased work. So far as I can learn no arbitrary measure will be taken to force pay for increased work. So far as I can learn no arbitrary measure will be taken to force pay for increased work. So far as I can learn no arbitrary measure will be taken to force pay for

SURPRISED BY ROACH.

SENATORS HEAR A RATHER UNEXPECTED STATEMENT.

North Dakota's Representative Gives His Position Touching an Investigation of Charges Against Him—Chandler Makes a Strong Speech Against the Alleged Defaulter and Voorhees Replies in Bitter Fashion—Judicial Nominations Sent In—More Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Senate was occupied during the greater part of today's session with the resolution for the investigation of the charges against Senator Roach of North Dakota.

As soon as the journal of yesterday was read Mr. Roach, who was at the moment occupying Mr. Blackburn's seat near the front aisle, rose and addressed the chair. He said:

Mr. President: My colleague, the senior Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hansbrough), is reported to have said—referring to the charges in the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar)—that I told him that I desired to offer a resolution for an investigation, or that I thought it the best thing to do; I rise now to confirm that statement, and to say that I am perfectly willing that the investigation shall be proceeded with. After the conversation referred to by my colleague, I yielded to the advice of friends in the Senate, and did not act on my own impulse in the matter; hence I did not offer the resolution which I desired and intended to offer. New to this body and entirely unfamiliar with its custom and usages, I naturally attached weight to the advice and opinion of those old in the service and versed in the practices and precedents of the Senate. I was informed, or was given to understand that however much I might desire or demand an investigation it was not the practice of the Senate to take notice or jurisdiction of alleged acts or conduct prior to the election of a Senator, or having connection with the legality thereof. Now I desire to say at this time that I am perfectly willing and desirous that this investigation be proceeded with. That has been my position from the beginning.

A Pertinent Question.

Mr. Chandler—In view of the statement now made by the Senator from North Dakota, I venture to ask the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Vance) whether there is any objection to have Mr. Hoar's modified resolution agreed to without debate?

Mr. Vance (Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections)—I can only speak for myself, of course. If the resolution be reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Contingent Expenses I shall have no objection to its adoption.

Mr. Chandler—Then I ask that the resolution may be reported and that there may be unanimous consent to its adoption without debate.

Mr. George refused unanimous consent and made a constitutional argument in support of the proposition that the Senate has no power to make the proposed investigation.

Mr. Gorman gave notice that when the resolution should be reported back he would offer the following substitute for it:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Election be directed to inquire into and consider the question whether the Senate has authority to investigate charges made against a Senator as to conduct or offenses occurring or committed prior to his election not relating to his duty as Senator or affecting the integrity of his election.

Mr. Chandler then took the floor and commenced his speech in support of the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar charging Mr. Roach with certain criminal offenses committed while cashier or official of a bank in the City of Washington.

Democrats Want More Time.

After Mr. Chandler had been speaking a few minutes an effort was made by Mr. Hoar to have a time fixed at the present session for taking the vote on the admission of the three Senators appointed by the Governors of the States of Montana, Washington, and Wyoming; but objection came from Democratic Senators, who said, however, that they would confer upon it.

The resolutions for the investigation of the claim of Mr. Ady to a seat in the Senate for the State of Kansas and for an inquiry into the conditions of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Oklahoma as to their fitness for admission as States, heretofore offered, were taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Chandler then proceeded with his argument in support of Mr. Hoar's resolution, saying:

It was only possible to defeat the resolution by laying on the rule, in the American Senate, in the year 1893 that, no matter what crime may have been committed by a person occupying a seat in the Senate—under whatever circumstances of atrocity and otherwise—it is not within the constitutional power of the Senate even so much as to instruct a committee to make an investigation into the facts and circumstances of that conduct or that crime. He then proceeded to make numerous and voluminous citations from the English and American history bearing on the question whether expulsion from a parliamentary body can be based upon acts committed before the accused person had become a member. He claimed that the precedents established that right. In conclusion, Mr. Chandler said that he should have refrained from making any statement of the facts in the case had it not been for the fact that the Senators on the other side had given notice that the case was not to be investigated. He did not think that the Senate would ever put itself on record as making a declaration of the constitutional principle that there is no power, under any circumstances, to investigate the conduct of a Senator before his election. He believed that if there was anything necessary for the prosperity of this country it was that breaches of trust should be commensurately punished. He believed there was nothing that so much unfitted a man to act as a Senator as the fact that he had been a defaulter in either a public or a private trust.

Defending Roach.

Mr. Voorhees replied to Mr. Chandler, saying, among other things:

The presumptions were in favor of the virtue, intelligence, and capacity of the States to send to the Senate men who were fit for that high position, and the presumptions were that the representatives of other States would like to better employ their own business than in criticising the action of a State in choosing its Senators. No indictment had been found against Mr. Roach. It stood confessed and absolved of the charge that the parties said to have been injured by him had no word of complaint against him. What was the proposition but a proceeding in the way of "attainder," which Webster defined as a proceeding used to stain, to taint, to blemish, to sully a man's character, and to corrupt his blood"? It was simply an inquisitorial process outside of all constitutional limit. He desired the country to know that on his side of the chamber they would investigate within the limits of the Constitution, and not beyond. I mean not to say an unkind thing; but when we arraw this question we have to argue it always with freedom. I have heard it alleged of the Senator from New Hampshire that while he was Secretary of the Navy he built three or four ships which made but one sail, and that was to the bottom of the sea. I have heard it alleged that the contractors retired from their work rich, contented, and infamous, all at the same time. The moment that a speck can be found on anybody on this side of the chamber we find the Republican Senator as did the Pharisees of old when the Savior said to them, "Take the beam out of your own eye so that you can see clearly to take the mote out of your brother's eye." That was what I complain of. I did not want to be provoked into an acrimonious discussion, but I ask the country to take notice that the Democratic party is standing on the rock of the Constitution, standing on its limitations, which cannot be ignored. I would want to leave the Senate with loathing and disgust rather than serve in a body which claimed the right to supervise the morals of the Senators from other States and to enter into judgment upon them. I will take Roach with his faults, I will take him with his defalcation, I will take him with every step of error, before I will take for my guide the philosophers on the other side of the chamber who set themselves up as inquisitors into every man's life but their own.

Mr. Hansbrough testified to the good qualities and high reputation of Mr. Roach for the ten or twelve years that he has resided in Dakota, and then he asked Mr. Gorman whether he had in his possession any documents, affidavits, or papers bearing upon his (Mr. Hansbrough's) election to the Senate.

Mr. Gorman pointed to Mr. Hansbrough's statement as an illustration of the folly of listening to the tattling of vipers and miserable slanderers, and disavowed all knowledge of charges against Mr. Hansbrough. The Senate had had enough of the subject for today, he thought, and he therefore moved to proceed to executive business.

The final adjournment of this extra session of the Senate may take place tomorrow.

COUNTRY POSTMASTERS NAMED.

Appointments to Rural Offices in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

Illinois—Delhi, M. V. Hamilton; Dundas, George W. Craig; Ellsworth, Ira Lander; Enfield, A. G. Foster; Kenney, J. S. Owsley; Oakalossa, J. B. Hazelden; Strington, Henry Stelts; Warrensburg, F. R. Ritchie; Waynesville, J. P. Strange; Wrightsville, T. J. Kessinger.

Indiana—Burney, R. K. House; Cannelburgh, Emma Clarke; Clifty, W. J. Grant; Coal Creek, W. R. Etchinson; Florida, W. H. Barnes; Fountaintown, O. Libbey; Huntertown, J. A. Noonan; Kawanna, C. G. Cook; Knightsville, Scott Ingo; London, Mrs. E. Means; Maye, W. P. Bowen; Mellott, B. F. Riley; Millhouson, Joseph Herbert; Newville, W. M. Miller; Providence, A. C. Deer; Ray, W. Teetors; Rosedale, T. N. Walters; Versailles, J. M. Singer.

Iowa—Bode, G. T. Petersen; Bonair, F. Schmaker; Brayton, Jacob Bloss; Calamus, W. F. Siemsund; Chester, S. Chapin; Columbus City, Mary A. Breis; Grand View, John Hunter; Gray, F. C. Hepp; Hillsdale, J. R. Lewis; Lime Spring, M. L. McNally; Madrid, C. L. Lucas; Manilla, T. J. Kuhl; Milton, S. J. McLean; New Market, J. S. Harris; Patterson, T. S. Love; Quimby, Mrs. S. M. Frasier; Redfield, T. C. Chance; Remsen, J. P. Seiffer; Troy Mills, Frank Kelly; Wall Lake, C. H. Mendell; Wellman, W. R. Stump; West Chester, Edwin Knapp; West Point, Henry Pogge; Williams, J. H. Hurd.

Michigan—Sucker Creek, Robert Blackburn.

Ohio—Ash Ridge, Mrs. A. S. Campbell; Avon Lake, A. H. Townsek; Boggs, R. F. Boutet; Bradford, S. S. Sowers; Bucktel, S. J. Gallagher; Canal Winchester, J. Pansgrove; Elmville, J. L. Scalo; Enoch, J. M. Vaughan; Erlin, H. B. Dickman; Geauga Lake, C. A. Squire; Laura, J. W. Henderson; Marshall, J. N. Hughes; New Market, J. R. Grover; New Moorfield, Frank Kennedy; Noblesville, Joseph Archer; Olive Green, W. F. Smith; Perryopolis, L. M. Bryan; Rawson, R. T. Nowlan; Tinney, W. L. Wright.

MORE NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

A Texas Selection That Shows Cleveland's Trend on the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

RICHARD H. ALVEY of Maryland, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

MARTIN F. MORRIS of the District of Columbia, to be Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

SETH SHEPHARD of Texas, to be Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

LEVI H. MANNING of Arizona, to be Surveyor-General of Arizona.

JOHN LAFABER of South Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Rapid City, S. D.

WM. AUGHIN of Minnesota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Crookston, Minn.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR of Mississippi, to be Recorder of the General Land Office.

ROBERT K. GILLESPIE of Tennessee, to be principal clerk of the public lands in the General Land Office.

JOHN C. GERAGHTY of Minnesota, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Minnesota.

CHARLES H. MILLER of Illinois, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Galena, Ill.

[Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, who is nominated to be Chief Justice of the newly created Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, is now Judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Maryland, and he is also Chief Justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals which is composed of the Judges of the various circuits.

Martin F. Morris, named as Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, is a resident of the District of Columbia, and has made an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He was associated for many years with the late Richard Merrick in the practice of law—the star route cases being one of their most notable cases. He is about 60 years of age.

The nomination of Seth Shephard to be one of the Associate Justices is calculated to cause a commotion in Texas, where he occupied politically a position approximating that of the anti-snappers in New York. Mr. Shephard's character as a man and a lawyer is unimpeachable. He has practiced law in Dallas ever since his majority and he is now about 48 years of age. But politically he has made bitter opponents and it is all owing to the silver question. He was chosen at the Lampasas convention as delegate-at-large to Chicago. When the State convention met to nominate a Governor and chose Mr. Hogg a strong minority bolted. Mr. Shephard remained for a time, although in sympathy with the bolters, but when the convention adopted a free-silver coinage plank he also went out and has since been closely identified with the Clark faction.

L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, who is made Recorder of the General Land Office, is the eldest son of the late Justice Lamar of the Supreme Court, and acquired some knowledge of the methods of the Interior Department when private secretary to his father, while he was Secretary of the Interior.

Robert K. Gillespie, nominated to be principal clerk of public lands in the General Land Office, was nominated at the request of Mr. McMillan of Tennessee. Mr. Gillespie is a lawyer of Gallatin, Tenn., and a man of about 35 years.]

MIZE'S GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

The Chicago Postoffice Persimmon May Fall Into His Hat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—The nugget of postoffice news is that the President and Postmaster-General are not giving the subject their attention; that a move is on foot to have E. F. Lawrence decline in favor of R. J. Smith; and that W. L. Mize, formerly a country editor, has high hopes of becoming the compromise candidate. As it has heretofore been asserted that Lawrence was not a candidate, Lawler's friends say they do not see how he can withdraw. Senator Palmer is still puttering around the White House, trying now to do something for Jake Richards for Collector of the Port.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Carlisle's Kentucky Luncheon to the Wife of the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cleveland was the guest of honor at a real old-time Kentucky luncheon given by Mrs. John G. Carlisle today. The rooms presented a perfect bower of bloom in the profusion of ferns and spring blossoms that made fragrant the air. Among other guests were Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Outhwaite, and Mrs. Gov. Blackburn of Kentucky.

May Have Trouble with Chile.

The Department of State is still engaged in correspondence with the Government of Chile and Minister Egan, relative to the exact status of the refugees who sought asylum in the United States legation at Santiago. They claimed to be political offenders, only, and as such Mr. Egan gave them refuge. The Chilean Government demanded their surrender as common criminals, and asked that Mr. Egan be instructed to deliver them to the local authorities. This demand, it is said, has not been complied with by the United States.

Nominations Confirmed.

Confirmations: August Belmont & Co., fiscal agents of the Navy Department at London, England; Daniel M. Browning of Illinois, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Ambrose W. Lyman of Montana, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Montana.

Reservation Invaded.

Secretary Smith has requested Secretary Lamont to send a sufficient force of troops to compel Frank C. Ross and his workmen to leave the Puyallup Reservation, Washington, across which they have commenced to build a railroad contrary to law.

WILL PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY.

Mass-Meeting Called to Discuss the Measure Making Russians Here Extraditable.

Through the exertions of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House and C. S. Darrow a public meeting has been arranged for at Central Music Hall at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, April 23, to protest against the treaty with Russia lately ratified by the United States Senate. Judge Tuley will preside, and addresses are expected from Miss Addams, Mr. Darrow, Prof. David Swing, the Rev. Dr. Gifford, Judge Tuthill, the Rev. Dr. Hirsch, and perhaps Judge Trumbull. It is said that there are 500,000 Russians in America and 50,000 in Chicago, and that nearly every one of them will be extraditable under this treaty either for political offenses or for forgery, as the people of Russia can only escape from the country by forging their passports. They are therefore considerably alarmed at the prospect.

Belief in Hudson's Innocence Growing.

SALINA, Kas., April 15.—[Special.]—The investigation in the case of Hudson, the negro accused by Mrs. Frost, will close tomorrow, and from the evidence now in there is but one conclusion possible, and that is that Hudson is innocent. Mrs. Frost insists that Hudson is guilty, but there is no circumstantial evidence against the negro, and six witnesses swear Hudson was seven miles from town the night of the crime. The belief in his innocence is constantly increasing. A telegram from Beloit this afternoon reports a man arrested there answers the description of a Mexican who is suspected of being Mrs. Frost's assailant.

Gov. Rich Makes an Appointment.

LANSING, Mich., April 14.—[Special.]—Gov. Rich has appointed Neil McMillan of Rockford, Kent County, State Oil Inspector. Inspector-General Haines has appointed the following staff officers: G. W. Brown of Port Huron, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General; William Smith of Detroit, Captain and Assistant Inspector-General; F. M. Williams of Grand Rapids, Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

Big Land Deal at Muncie, Ind.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 14.—[Special.]—A deal was consummated here today by which a Pittsburg syndicate headed by Thomas Liggett purchased the entire interest of the Whiteley Land company, the price paid being $125,000. The trade also involves the locating of a malleable iron works that will employ 500 men. The main building will be 300x250 feet and two stories high.

Dwarf Calf in the Buckeye State.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., April 14.—[Special.]—A great many are being attracted to the farm of Elias Reiter, near Broken Sword, on account of a dwarf calf that has been born there. It is but twenty-one pounds in weight, measures only twenty inches around the body, and is but nineteen inches high.

FIGURES NOW EXACT.

HARRISON'S PLURALITY DECLARED TO BE 21,089, NOT 20,084.

Changes Found Necessary in the Nineteenth and Twenty-third Wards—The Mistakes Due to the Official Accountants—Result of the Count for the Other Officers as Far as Completed—List of Constables Elected—Mayor-Elect Said to Have Practically Made His Slate.

The work of the Board of Election Commissioners yesterday made changes of two figures involving considerable difference in results in the report of the vote of the city ticket as published yesterday morning in THE TRIBUNE. Those were mistakes made by the official accountants, and after the figures had been obtained for this paper.

The Commissioners decided that in the Nineteenth Ward the vote for Harrison should be 5,469 instead of 5,464. This makes Harrison's total 114,237 instead of 114,232. In the vote for Allerton they found they had made an error of 1,000 votes in the Twenty-third, where he should have 2,278 instead of 3,278. This makes his total 93,148 instead of 94,148, and, of course, changes the total vote for Mayor. The revised and official figures now give the total vote for Mayor as 211,418 instead of 212,413, or 995 less than before announced.

Harrison's plurality over Allerton is thus 21,089 instead of 20,084, and his clear majority is 17,056 instead of 16,061. No other changes were made in the city ticket, which is as given in these columns yesterday morning.

The official count of the votes for Assessor, Collector, Supervisor, and Clerks of the towns was completed by the board for South Town, West Town, North Town, Lake View, Jefferson, Lake, and Hyde Park. The tables show that in the South Town the Republicans elected the Assessor by a majority of 207. The Democratic Collector, Supervisor, and Clerk were elected by the respective majorities of 3,384, 1,386, and 3,746. In the West Town all four officials are Democratic, their majorities ranging from 10,727 to 14,036. The North Town figures show the Republicans elected the Clerk by a majority of 173 and the Assessor by a majority of 2,826. The Democratic Collector wins by a majority of 81 and the Supervisor by 1,200.

The Lake View Quartet are all Republicans, with majorities ranging from 1,864 to 2,445. Jefferson elects all four Republicans, with majorities of from 522 to 736. Lake has a mixed ticket, the Democratic Supervisor winning by 260, while the Republican majorities for Assessor, Collector, and Clerk are respectively 657, 1,102, and 80. Hyde Park also has a Republican board, with majorities all the way from 1,726 to 2,483. The complete town tables are here given:

SOUTH TOWN.

	ASSESSOR—		COLLE'R—	
Wards.	Fitzgerald, D.	Best, R.	Miller, D.	Gibson, R.
1	3,033	1,753	3,089	1,644
3	3,782	2,402	3,892	2,241
4	1,930	3,540	2,166	3,251
5	1,881	4,254	2,203	3,981
6	2,523	3,066	4,340	2,793
7	4,798	2,456	4,960	2,229
Part 28	362	291	360	249
Total	17,906	18,113	19,543	16,158
Majority		207	3,384	

	SUP'RVISOR—		CLERK—	
Wards.	Leinkuhler, D.	Edgar, R.	Hon'n, D.	Wright, R.
1	3,101	1,603	3,041	1,323
3	3,477	2,573	3,481	2,345
4	2,199	3,192	2,235	3,201
5	3,190	3,865	3,188	3,883
6	3,800	2,597	4,037	2,482
7	4,254	2,973	5,256	1,777
Part 28	390	247	390	244
Total	18,475	17,109	19,641	15,595
Majority	1,366		3,746	

WEST TOWN.

	ASSESSOR—		COLLE'OR—	
Wards.	Ryan, D.	Monaghan, R.	Kutina, D.	Wolf, R.
7	3,538	1,732	2,940	1,704
8	3,796	946	3,731	925
9	3,574	2,106	3,859	2,184
10	4,576	3,151	4,900	3,150
11	3,298	3,527	3,141	3,666
12	4,371	4,675	4,174	4,043
13	3,561	3,746	3,307	3,887
14	3,094	3,404	2,680	3,900
15	3,806	3,004	3,710	3,208
16	4,691	2,305	4,497	2,355
17	2,334	1,315	2,266	1,324
18	3,902	2,734	3,941	2,142
19	5,180	1,935	5,209	1,888
Part 28	346	903	884	916
Total	49,913	36,926	48,958	38,231
Majority	12,987		10,727	

	SUPERV'OR—		CLERK—	
Wards.	Considine, D.	Swegger, R.	Kilcrease, D.	Severson, R.
7	2,845	1,094	2,759	1,717
8	3,841	923	3,826	922
9	3,887	2,077	3,859	2,094
10	4,653	3,017	4,635	3,049
11	4,249	3,542	3,214	3,568
12	4,491	6,823	4,364	6,794
13	3,476	3,983	3,531	3,983
14	3,019	3,461	3,021	3,481
15	3,929	3,003	3,839	3,055
16	4,689	2,095	4,637	2,141
17	2,303	1,279	2,244	1,395
18	3,993	2,091	3,985	2,071
19	5,224	1,819	5,323	1,804
Part 28	366	901	365	916
Total	50,470	36,434	50,010	36,674
Majority	14,036		13,336	

NORTH TOWN.

	ASSESSOR—		COLLECTOR—	
Wards.	Crawford, R.	Ball, D.	Hoech-ster, D.	Spears, R.
20	1,888	2,584	1,989	2,380
21	2,473	2,880	2,590	2,771
22	2,173	3,092	2,584	2,681
23	2,736	2,725	3,060	3,356
24	2,931	3,550	3,189	3,243
Total	12,014	14,540	13,392	13,311
Majority		2,526	81	

	SUPERVISOR—		CLERK—	
Wards.	Nielsen, D.	Nelson, R.	Dougherty, D.	Redeckey, R.
20	2,110	2,143	1,913	2,308
21	2,973	2,611	2,853	2,513
22	2,542	2,697	2,332	2,901
23	3,048	2,370	3,046	2,360
24	3,254	3,165	3,216	3,277
Total	13,926	12,786	13,191	13,364
Majority	1,200			173

LAKE VIEW.

	ASSESSOR—		COLLECTOR—	
Wards.	Brookman, D.	Pease, R.	Haynes, D.	Hahne, R.
25	2,005	3,597	1,924	3,352
26	2,773	3,045	2,714	3,061
Total	4,778	6,642	4,638	6,413
Majority		1,864		1,775

	SUPERV'OR—		CLERK—	
Wards.	Schaeffer, D.	Klee, R.	Shirley, D.	Wilson, R.
25	1,845	3,730	1,722	3,524
26	2,799	2,920	2,670	3,013
Total	4,644	6,640	4,392	6,537
Majority		1,996		2,145

JEFFERSON.

	ASSESSOR—		COL'CT'R—	
Ward.	Race. D.	Johnson. R.	Budlong. D.	McAleer. R.
27	796	1,532	898	1,420
Majority		736		522

	SUPERVISOR—		CLERK—	
Ward.	Hynes. D.	Youngquis. R.	Sharke, D.	Buedefelt. R.
27	848	1,465	891	1,430
Majority		617		539

LAKE.

	ASSESSOR—		COLLECTOR—	
Wards.	McInerney, D.	Walters, R.	Soshie, D.	Sanford, R.
29	4,216	1,946	4,027	2,103
30	4,761	5,789	4,533	5,878
31	1,409	3,308	1,510	3,211
Total	10,386	11,043	10,090	11,192
Majority		657		1,102

	SUPERVISOR—		CLERK—	
Wards.	Rolfe, D.	Hannaford, R.	Kinnally, D.	Lindstrom, R.
29	4,263	1,843	4,265	1,844
30	4,961	5,471	4,885	5,565
31	1,544	3,199	1,444	3,265
Total	10,773	10,513	10,594	10,674
Majority	260			80

HYDE PARK.

	ASSESSOR—		COLLECTOR—	
Wards.	Matthew, D.	Symons, R.	Anderson, D.	Baker, R.
32	2,946	4,970	2,378	5,044
33	2,717	1,744	2,679	1,691
34	2,569	3,417	3,134	3,063
Total	7,732	10,131	8,091	9,817
Majority		2,399		1,726

	SUPERVISOR—		CLERK—	
Wards.	Hennig. D.	Reed. R.	Brackerty. D.	Liberg. R.
32	2,251	4,913	2,429	4,947

LIST OF CONSTABLES ELECTED.

Canvass Now Concluded for West and South Towns and Lake.

The Board of Election Commissioners did not yesterday conclude the canvass of the vote for Constables, except in South Town, West Town, and Lake. The names of those elected in each of the three towns are here given:

South Town—Martin McDermott, Dennis O'Toole, Charles L. Brewester, Tony Bergamo, John T. Major, Francis P. Gleason, Charles Fourrell, Marks Weinberg, James Larney, William Crook, Daniel McCarthy, M. J. Duffy, William J. Dempsey, Richard Hickey, Joseph F. Ives, James A. Bollam, Thomas Murphy, James F. Rowley, George A. Samonski, John J. Melvin, Philip Sparo, Kasper Bartkowiak, John R. Smith, Horace B. Adams, Michael McDonough.

West Town—Bernard Schram, Robert Brown, Frederick Marsh, James Kiniry, Albert Yorisek, W. J. Laskowski, Bernard Doneski, D. W. Shea, Jacob Walter, Theodore Schmidt, Hugh Curran, Vaclav Dedic, Henry Rentner, John H. Miller, Redmond Flynn, William Kelley, James O'Brien, Eugene Sullivan, Joseph Hoffman, J. F. Keigher, Thomas McNamara, W. J. Bowes, G. W. Clifford, John Malinowski, Dennis Fleming, Charles Plumer, William Myers, Joseph Kristan, John Kurland, Isador Komrowski, Henry J. Dockendorf, Charles Schultz, William Dineen, Oscar Moller, Peter Brady, P. J. McNamara, Bartley McGuigan, George Nelson, Michael Gibson, Matthew Murphy, Joseph Cross, Ludwig A. Jolinek, Charles Bandell, Thomas Stahes, Charles Vozal, Thomas H. Dorney, James S. McInerney, Peter Hannigan, John Scanlan, Frank P. Sheridan, Carey W. Hankins, Henry Bahe, Peter J. Kelly, H. Krueckstein, H. Phillips, Frank Underwood, Charles M. Stephens, Thomas O'Brien, William Dorney, Edward Dorney, Martin Broderick, J. A. Smejkal, R. N. Hopkins, Charles G. Buschel.

Town of Lake—Timothy McCuddy, Michael Doran, Thomas Finn, George C. Pfeifer, John F. Beseler, George Jarousek, John H. Cunningham, Peter Weydert, John Cronin, Herman Bohne, John F. Vance, Michael Grysinski, Fred Beisswunger, John Redmond.

SLATE MADE BY THE MAYOR-ELECT.

Mr. Harrison Parcels Out the City Offices Among His Friends.

Commissioner of Public Works	LAWRENCE R. McGANN
Fire Marshal	D. J. SWENIE
Corporation Counsel	ADOLPH KRAUS
Controller	HIRAM J. JONES
Superintendent of Police	MICHAEL BRENNAN or JOSEPH KIPLEY
City Sealer	ROBERT EMMETT BURKE
Private Secretary	W. A. S. GRAHAM
City Engineer	?BRENHARD FEIND

This is the Harrison slate for city officers as far as agreed on. There may be a change or two yet, because of the refusal of the persons named to accept, but for no other reason. The only appointment thus far announced by Carter is that of Robert E. Burke for City Sealer. Mr. Burke has accepted. He was Secretary of the Carter H. Harrison Association and contributed to Carter's nomination, and aided also in the campaign work after the convention. A. S. Trude and Burke did more hard work in the campaign than any others outside of the candidates.

Carter was at his office early yesterday and had a conference there with his political advisors. Among those present were: A. S. Trude, Adolph Kraus, Daniel Corkery, Charles Thornton, Harvey T. Weeks, Frank Wenter, and Michael Bransfield. It was at this conference that the foregoing appointments were discussed. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. McGann will accept the Commissionership of Public Works. He returned to the city yesterday from Washington on the advice of friends who are pressing his claims. He will resign his seat in Congress to accept.

Adolph Kraus hesitates about accepting the position of Corporation Counsel. His partners, Judge Moran and Levy Mayer, are opposed to his taking the place also. If he declines the chances are that Adams Goodrich will be given the position. Mr. Jones, it is understood, will accept the Controllership, although his salary as treasurer of the gas companies is somewhat better than that which he will receive in the new position.

The Mayor-elect is in a quandary about the Superintendency of Police. Austin J. Doyle, Dan Corkery, and others recommended Michael Brennan. Carter himself prefers Capt. John D. Shea, but he thinks it would be better politics to appoint a German. If a German is appointed it will be Capt. Joseph Kipley. Justice Kersten could have the place, but he prefers his Justiceship. William Mangler will be either City Collector or Superintendent of the Water Department. M. T. O'Connor will be chief clerk of the Water Office. As already stated in THE TRIBUNE, Benjamin F. Richelieu will be retained as Assistant Corporation Counsel at the request of John Anderson and Adolph Kraus. M. W. Robinson will be another assistant and Granville W. Browning will be Special Assessment Attorney. W. C. Asay will also be an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

P. L. McArdle, now Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in the police courts, will be promoted to Chief Prosecuting Attorney, it is said. About the other appointments little is known. They will not be made till next week. It is intimated that James J. Townsend may be appointed Oil Inspector. John Gaynor and Col. Donovan are mentioned in the same fat job. The smaller places will be parceled out to the leaders of the clans. The Poles, Bohemians, and Italians will be given a larger representation than usual.

Mr. Harrison was closeted for a long time yesterday with Adolph Kraus, but nothing could be learned as to the nature of the conference.

Wants the Inauguration Settled.

Mayor Washburne yesterday sent his private secretary to Mayor-elect Harrison to make arrangements to settle the matter of the inauguration ceremonies. It was said Mr. Harrison may not be inaugurated next Monday night on account of the possibility that Mayor Washburne may not dispose of the ordinances that are now before him. As Mr. Washburne spent most of yesterday studying the ordinances with his Corporation Counsel, the rumor is not thought to have any foundation. There need be no fear among Democrats, however, that Harrison will refuse to take his seat Monday. He has been long enough seeking the office, and he will not hesitate about taking it on account of an ordinance or two.

Andrew Young for Factory Inspector.

At a meeting of the West End Improvement club of the Twelfth Ward yesterday Andrew Young was unanimously indorsed for the position of Chief Tenement and Factory Inspector under the incoming administration. The Chicago Gas-Fitters' Association has also indorsed Mr. Young for the position. Mr. Young's friends are making a strong canvass for him.

ROYAL ARCANUM CHOOSES ITS OFFICERS.

Meeting at Milwaukee Closes with an Election—Settling the Militia Squabble.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 14.—[Special.]—The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum concluded its session today. After selecting Racine as the place for holding the next meeting officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Grand Regent, E. A. Dow, Plymouth; Grand Vice-Regent, S. A. Eckstein, Milwaukee; Grand Past Regent, E. C. Deane, Racine; Grand Orator, George B. Byron, Kewaunee; Grand Secretary, C. D. Simonds, Milwaukee; Grand Treasurer, R. W. Dunlap, Milwaukee; Grand Guide, H. F. Guiley, Green Bay; Grand Chaplain, W. G. Oliver, Oconto; Grand Warden, F. C. Arnold, Oshkosh; Grand Sentry, F. F. Turner, Monroe; Grand Trustees, E. S. Mason, Beaver Dam; E. C. Thiers, Kenosha; and S. C. Burnham, Janesville; Representatives to Supreme Council, E. C. Deane, Racine, and W. J. Abrams, Green Bay; alternates, Howard Van Wyck, Milwaukee, and H. H. Dodd, Fond du Lac.

Adjutant-General Doe, acting for Gov. Peck, is in the city endeavoring to arrange a settlement of the difficulty between the Lighthorse Squadron Association and the companies of the Fourth Regiment regarding quarters in the Squadron armory.

J. W. Houts, practicing as a dentist at No. 1130 Walnut street without a State license, was arrested today on complaint of Dr. Palmer, Secretary of the State Board of Dental Examiners. He was fined $10 and costs.

The Milwaukee University club will hold a banquet next month, at which prominent speakers from the State and from Chicago will be present. Until that time the organization of the club will not be perfected.

Much Damage to Illinois Crops.

MINONK, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—The present cold snap has done considerable damage. Reports concerning the amount of damage done to the oat crop vary, but all concede that it is in bad shape. It is thought that no corn can be planted even with favorable weather until the 1st of May. The thermometer registers 15° above zero.

SAY IT IS TOO RIGID.

WHEAT RECEIVERS COMPLAIN OF LOCAL INSPECTION.

Assertion Made That Much Grain Is Graded as No. 3 Which Should Be Passed as No. 2—Intimation Given Out That the Inspection Department Is Influenced by Advice from Interested Dealers—Inspector Bunker Says the Grade Has Not Been Changed—Brokers' Opinions.

George P. Bunker, Chief Grain Inspector, yesterday denied that any orders had been issued to "tighten up" the inspection of wheat since he came into office. The floating story that such had been done was the subject of discussion on 'Change yesterday. There were not a few who denied that it had any foundation save in the complaints of people who were caught short in the May wheat deal. On the other hand some of the strongest receiving houses declared that the inspection was too rigid. Some of them were forced to appeal more than ever before to the Board of Appeal. One of the rumors current was that the Board of Appeal, composed of W. N. Brainerd, T. N. Foster, and John Mansfield, would be discharged May 1.

Chief Inspector Bunker denied this.

"There is no thought of dismissing the present board," said he, "and I have given no orders to alter the standard of inspection. I have simply told inspectors to observe rules hitherto in force. This office stands between the shipper and the receiver and there is a probability that both sides are not always satisfied, because the standard of Chicago inspection is high and wheat that a farmer thinks is No. 2 often fails to pass. The shipper and receiver have the right of appeal to the Board of Appeals. In forty cases yesterday my inspectors were sustained in all save two, by the board. I have not discharged a single inspector since I came here. Some changes have been made among the office men."

No Change Ordered.

Chief Supervisor William Smillie was at his desk in the Grain Inspection Department yesterday. He

NATALIE'S SON ACTS.

ALEXANDER PROCLAIMS HIMSELF KING OF SERVIA.

Regents and Ministers Deposed and Arrested and the Skupshtina Dissolved—Overthrow of the Government at Belgrade Accomplished Without Bloodshed—European War May Result—The Ex-Queen Likely to Be Recalled—History of Milan's Plotting.

BELGRADE, April 14.—A bloodless coup d'état was effected here last night, and King Alexander I., the youthful ruler of Servia, who has heretofore governed the country through regents, now rules in his own name. A grand banquet was given at the palace last night to celebrate King Alexander's success in passing the examination prescribed for Servian students. M. Ristics and Gen. Belimarkovic, the Regents, and all the Ministers of State were present, as were also a large number of the friends and supporters of the Regents.

For many months the situation in Servia has been critical owing to the abuse of their power by the Regents and State officials. Affairs had become so bad the King determined to take the reins in his own hands. In accordance with this determination plans were secretly laid by means of which the Regents and the ministry would be ousted without opportunity for opposition. Unsuspectingly they attended the banquet, and while they were enjoying themselves at the palace detachments of soldiers and bodies of police took possession of the Ministers' houses and occupied the government buildings.

ALEXANDER I., KING OF SERVIA.

Eight were seated at dinner, the King presiding. After the third course the King rose and said to the regents:

Gentlemen, for four years, you in my name, have administered the kingly power. I thank you heartily for the trouble you have taken. I now feel able to administer the power myself and will exercise it from this moment. I beg you, therefore, immediately to hand me your resignations.

M. Ristics replied that he could not and would not comply with the King's request, which was contrary to the Constitution. The King thereupon left the room and sent an aide-de-camp to demand the resignation of the Ministers.

As a matter of fact the King had not attained his majority. According to the Servian law he does not become of age until he is 18, and as he was born Aug. 14, 1876, he will not be 18 for considerably over a year. When the deposed Regents and Ministers heard the proclamation they were dumfounded. The King and his advisors acted with great promptitude, and soldiers who were in waiting at once placed the Regents and Ministers under arrest and they were sent to rooms which had been prepared for them in the palace, where they are under guard.

EX-QUEEN NATALIE.

The Servian army is loyal to the King. Had it not been the coup d'état would not have been possible. After the issuing of the proclamation, and long before daybreak, the King proceeded to the barracks, where the troops were under arms, and was received with joyous acclamations and many expressions of loyalty.

Alexander's Proclamation.

The proclamation, which was issued everywhere in the country today, bears the King's signature. In it Alexander declares the Constitution has been latterly in sore jeopardy, the rights of citizens in peril, and the Constitutional position of Parliament so abased the King must end the unhappy condition of affairs. He therefore declares he has come of age and has assumed kingly power. Henceforth, the proclamation adds, the Servian Constitution acquires its full significance. The Regents have been deposed, the Cabinet dismissed, and a new ministry appointed.

EX-KING MILAN.

M. Dokitch is the new Prime Minister. The ministry which the King has driven from power are Liberals.

This morning the King issued a decree dissolving the Skupshtina, and writs for new elections have been sent to the various constituencies. This latter fact proves that the preparations for the coup d'état must have been completed some time ago. The new elections will be held April 30.

At 11 o'clock this morning the King, accompanied by many military and State officials, went to the cathedral where a "Te Deum" was sung in celebration of his Majesty's accession to the throne. As the royal party were proceeding to the cathedral a salute of 101 guns was fired from the ramparts.

So far the act of Alexander appears to meet with the approval of the populace. The shops are closed in honor of the event, and the streets are thronged with people discussing the situation. Upon the conclusion of the religious services at the cathedral, King Alexander returned to the palace. The people on the streets gave every manifestation of joy, and many of them followed him to the palace. Here they cheered until his Majesty appeared upon a balcony and thanked the people for their demonstration of loyalty. He promised to guard the Constitution and to secure the people the full enjoyment of their rights.

Will Likely Recall Natalie.

One of the young King's first acts should he succeed in maintaining his position will probably be to recall his mother, ex-Queen Natalie, from her exile. Between the boy and his mother the strongest affection has always existed, and if he continues to keep the upper hand of the regents political necessities will no longer prevent him from obeying the promptings of his heart toward his mother, who is also beloved by the Servian people.

The situation in Servia affords ground for the greatest anxiety. A revolution there would make a breach for Russia, which, as every one knows, has always wished to reestablish its influence in Servia. Austria, on the other hand, could not look on such a change unmoved. It holds Milan in reserve as a last card. If the Russophiles were to overthrow the reigning child King, and Russia hurled its troops into Servia on pretense of restoring order, Austria would be forced to make a counter stroke, war would be declared, and from Servia it would spread all over Europe. France, too, would be dragged into the quarrel, for it would be impossible to prevent it from helping Russia.

It is difficult to prophesy the future of the King. That he has courage and determination has been sufficiently demonstrated by the events of last night—unless it should turn out that he was simply a tool in older hands—but that a youth of 17 should possess the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism required by his difficult position would be indeed extraordinary. Tonight the King's assumption of power was celebrated with a torchlight procession and general illuminations.

VIENNA, April 14.—The receipt of the intelligence that King Alexander of Servia had deposed the regents and taken upon himself the full powers of a King caused a sharp fall in Servian and other European securities on the bourse here.

The course taken by the young King Alexander will generally be attributed to the influence of his father and mother, ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie, who have recently been reconciled after many years of discord. The coup d'état is simply the revival of the royal supremacy which had been first weakened by the separation of Milan and Natalie and seriously impaired by the abdication of Milan and the subsequent troubles in which the country was plunged largely as a result of the weakness of the crown.

The *Neue Freie Presse* expresses confidence that it will have no serious consequences. Austria, it says, has no cause to disapprove the action of the young King, who was probably influenced by his parents and not by Russia. A dispatch from Belgrade says:

When King Alexander announced the dismissal of the Regents and Ministers, Regent Belimarkovich rushed up to the King and protested violently against the King's action. Col. Tchirich, the King's Aide, interposed and a violent passage at arms ensued between the Regent and the officer. M. Dokitsch, the new prime Minister, was King Alexander's tutor. He is a radical with moderate views.

BUDA PESTH, April 14.—Ex-King Milan passed through this city this afternoon en route to Belgrade.

[The history of the royal family of Servia has for almost ten years been the scandal of European politics. Through it all the reputation of ex-King Milan has steadily sunk in the mire of infamy, while that of his divorced wife, Natalie, despite plots and intrigues to blacken it, has risen and the long-suffering, beautiful woman has gained the sympathy of all the world. Alexander, too, for his faithfulness to his persecuted mother, has gained the respect of all people.]

Milan Obernovitch I., ex-King of Servia, was born Aug. 10, 1854, at Jassy, of a Moldavian mother, who had married the only son of King Ephraim. He was adopted by Prince Michael, who had no children by his marriage, and was sent by him in 1864 to Paris to be educated at the Lycée Louis le Grand. The youth's studies were interrupted by the events of 1868 and the assassination of Michael. Hastening to Servia he was proclaimed Prince in July of that year, the government being intrusted during his minority to a Council of Regency, and he assumed the reins in 1872. June 12, 1876, he issued a proclamation stating that "the insurrection in the Turkish provinces has found its way to the frontiers of Servia, inclosing the whole principality by an iron band," which had compelled him to "place his people under arms." Shortly afterwards, June 22, he sent what may be called a threatening letter to the Grand Vizier, and then joined arms with Bosnia and Herzegovina to secure the liberation of the Slavonic Christians from the yoke of the Porte. July 2 war was declared against Turkey. Prince Milan appointed the Russian General, Tchernayeff, to the command of the Servian army. Sept. 1 the battle of Alexinatz was fought, in which the Servians were completely routed. The powers now interposed, but by an ill-advised movement on the part of Milan the suspension of hostilities was delayed. War broke out again, and, although the Servians were reinforced by Russian volunteers, they were ignominiously defeated. Oct. 31 the Turks captured Alexinatz, and the following day Deligrad was captured. A peace was now patched up between Servia and Turkey, which was favorable to the former power. When Russia made war against Turkey in 1877 Prince Milan saw an opportunity to gain the complete independence of Servia, and Dec. 14, 1877, sent the Servian army, under the control of Gens. Lesjainin and Benitzka, across the Turkish border. After the close of the war the independence of Servia was recognized and its boundaries defined by the treaty of Berlin July 13, 1878. Servia was proclaimed a kingdom March 6, 1882.

King Milan was married Oct. 17, 1875, to the Princess Natalie, daughter of Col. Russian, Col. Kechko, who had espoused the daughter of Prince Stourdzaof, the late reigning family of Moldavia, before that province was united to Wallachia, to form the present Kingdom of Roumania. When King Milan met Natalie she was 17 and she 17. Her beauty had made her famous over the empire. Milan fell desperately in love with her, but his suit found no favor in her eyes. She had, moreover, set her affection upon a young Russian officer, but her father, flattered by the prospect of an alliance with royalty, overruled all of her objections. Natalie threw herself with the utmost enthusiasm into the cause of her new country when war was declared against Turkey. She made a touching appeal to the Czar for assistance, interested herself in the hospitals and the widows and orphans, for all of which Servia almost adored her. The ex-Queen of Servia was considered the most beautiful of all the scions of the reigning families of Europe. She is above the middle height, with an elegantly molded form, black eyes and hair, a brunet complexion, almost faultless features, and a manner that wins its way at once to the liberal of all whom her Majesty endeavors to please.

Two children were born to their Majesties—the eldest, born Aug. 14, 1876, was named Alexander, after Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, who was godfather to the young Prince; the youngest, born two years later, only survived a few days.

After the birth of Alexander all the inborn depravity in Milan's nature began to develop itself. He neglected the beautiful and accomplished woman who had done so much for him and his people and plunged into gross debauchery. Natalie centered all her affection on her child and on the Servians, who reverenced her, while they pitied her for the sorrows she was compelled to endure. It was in 1875 that Milan began to plot to secure a divorce. Alexander was sickly and his death was not considered a remote possibility. Fear that Natalie might not present him with another heir is given as one reason why the King wished to get rid of her and marry the Archduchess Marie Valeria of Austria. When young Alexander became of that age when it was necessary to determine on the method of his education the breach between Milan and his wife became wider and deeper. Natalie desired that he should be educated by Russian teachers. The King decided that Austrian tutors should have the care of the young Prince. In the bitter quarrel that followed she reproached her husband with the scandalous life he was leading. This led him to set a trap for his wife, the result of which should leave her reputation little better than his own. One day, the story goes, she received a visit from the Metropolitan Bishop Michael, who said he came in answer to a note she had sent him. She was indignant and declared that a conspiracy was on foot to destroy her. The King's minions were close at hand and the Bishop was arrested for alleged intimacy with the Queen. At the same time the King appealed to the synod. Natalie, while protesting against the insult, decided for the sake of her child to prove her innocence, but after this she never lived with him.

Milan, in order to offset his own scandalous record, with the help of his minions, charged his wife with infidelity. Finally, in the spring of 1887, after hearing that the King had openly accused her of improper relations with Ristics, a Servian diplomat devoted to Russian interests, she took the boy Alexander with her and fled from Belgrade to Prussia, where King Milan's agents tried to kidnap the child. The King managed to obtain a divorce through the Metropolitan Theodosius, an aged prelate who was almost in his dotage and who has since retired to a monastery. Bismarck, anxious to please Austria, finally compelled her to surrender the child, after which Milan abdicated and had the boy crowned, providing at the same time a regency until he should become of age.

After the infamous divorce secured by ex-King Milan the boy was compelled to remain with his father. During the long summer days before Natalie was expelled from Servia she used, accompanied by a single attendant, to seat herself on a rustic bench along the drive where the boy King passed with his father for a ride in the carriage. Milan sat on the left of his son and sovereign and puffed vigorously away at his cigar as though it were his purpose to hide the boy away in clouds of smoke from his mother's sad eyes. Invariably, however, the little King rose from his seat on catching sight of her and after saluting her formally with his military salute turned and slyly kissed his hand to her as long as the carriage remained in sight. When Crown Prince he accompanied his mother into exile after the separation from King Milan, but was forcibly removed from her at Berlin and conveyed back to Belgrade. It is now two years since the expulsion of the Queen from the country over which she once ruled and where her son now sits upon the throne.

Milan was shrewd enough to make his terms before he quit the throne. He did not abdicate until he had been guaranteed 3,000,000 francs to wipe out his debts. The Servians were so glad to get rid of him that they jumped at the bargain. He did not leave, however, till some six months, and when he had spent every cent of his two millions he drifted back to Belgrade, where he intrigued against his own son.

The Servians soon grasped the situation and asked him how much he would take to get out. His Majesty replied that he would go for a million. They gave him his million on condition that he would leave politics alone, and he departed. But ere another year had passed Milan came to the conclusion that he could not live without seeing his dear son. "All right," replied the Servian regents, "we will send your son to Paris for a month." This did not suit King Milan's book. He asked permission to realize on his Servian property which had been seized by the regents as a guaranty to his good behavior. The regents hesitated, but at last consented. Milan promptly mortgaged his rights in the Danube fisheries and sold the mansion he owned in Belgrade with the estates and parks and jewels of the crown. These brought in two more millions which he has since squandered. Then he appealed to the regents for a further sum of 4,000,000. In exchange for his promise not to cross the Servian frontier and his abandonment of all his private and public rights in the country, even to his citizenship, they expressed their willingness to pay him the money. But before he got a chance to collect it his creditors pounced down on the King. They saw that he had come to the end of his resources and that his ex-subjects would do no more for him. They attached the money.]

Lizzie Borden Says She Is Innocent.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 14.—[Special.]—Lizzie Borden, charged with the murder of her father and mother and who is now confined in the Taunton jail awaiting trial, has, for the first time since her incarceration, made an utterance regarding the outcome of her trial. To a friend in this city she wrote yesterday: "I didn't do it, and in some way or other God will clear me."

Site Selected for the Branch.

TORONTO, Ont., April 14.—[Special.]—Mr. Donohue, representing the McEllum wagon works of Chicago, who has been in the city for some days looking for a location for a branch of the works, has selected the old Canadian Pacific locomotive round-house in the western part of the city. Negotiations for its transfer have been opened.

JUSTIFIED BY CARTER.

SEIZURE OF SEAL POACHERS HE DECLARES WAS RIGHT.

Necessary to Prevent the Extermination of the Herds—Bering Sea Court Adjourns Till Tuesday—Disorders Renewed at Brussels—Ahlwardt's "Proofs" Are Not Received by the Reichstag—Serious Uprising of Kachins in Burmah—Great Fire in Hungary.

PARIS, April 14.—Mr. Carter continued his address today before the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration. He further discussed the law governing the tribunal and likened the unrestricted destruction of seals to pelagic piracy. He discussed the original rights of Russia in Bering Sea, which, he asserted, were founded on the discovery of the waters by Russian navigators, whose achievements Mr. Carter related and delineated to the court, with the assistance of a large map exhibited on the wall and which embraced a description of Bering Sea and the adjoining regions. After quoting the ukase of 1821 Mr. Carter contended that practically no limit of protection existed at present and that seizures could not be effected. The three mile limit, he said, was not observed as absolutely in time of peace as in time of war. When necessary for the protection of the seal industry, he maintained, the search for and seizure of vessels are justified. Mr. Carter then proceeded to quote from the decision of Chief Justice Marshall to the effect that the right of seizure and search was not limited to three miles. Mr. Carter said he had no doubt Great Britain admitted this theory.

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, intimated that Great Britain held a contrary opinion.

Mr. Carter replied that in that case the judgment of Chief Justice Cockburn must be upset, as he upheld the theory referred to. After further argument the court adjourned until Tuesday.

Henceforth the stenographic report of the proceedings of the court will devolve upon Great Britain alone, the United States declining to share the responsibility.

Americans at Paris.

The following Americans are registered: Colgate Hoyt and family, A. Adler, New York; Alexander Thomson, Brooklyn; George Benedict, New Haven; Howe Adams, Philadelphia; John Wales, Mary Rogers, Theodore Jones, Solomon Stratton, Boston.

Beautiful Paris Weather.

The weather is beautiful, with slightly higher temperature, ranging from 57° to 59°; barometer, 30.38; wind northeast and moderate.

DISORDERS RENEWED AT BRUSSELS.

Belgian Rioters Continue the Destruction of Property—Scheme for Placating Them.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—The Burgomaster of Brussels has issued a decree prohibiting the holding of any procession or any public assemblage under severe penalties. The Socialist leader, Volderts, who is responsible for all the disturbances and was the ring-leader in the rioting, is to be severely dealt with. Disorderly demonstrations were renewed in Brussels today. The strikers who left work as a protest against the action of the Chamber of Representatives in rejecting universal suffrage paraded the streets and twice came into conflict with the police. The strikers threw stones and bottles at the police and resisted orders to disperse. Several were hurt. The strike is gaining ground in the District of Mons, and more trouble is fermenting there. A battalion of infantry has been sent to the Town of Dour, nine miles from Mons, where there is a disposition to violence. At Quaregnon, four miles from Mons, the strikers are again violent, and at Wasmes, six miles from Mons, and Paturages, four miles from Mons, the situation has already assumed a dangerous aspect. Strikers have been parading the streets armed with spades and picks and have attacked and plundered a number of houses and wrecked the works of a colliery. They threatened to cut the telegraph wires and prevent the news of their depredations and outrages being carried at once to the authorities. The greatest anxiety prevails.

At the meeting today of the committee of the Chamber of Representatives appointed to prepare a revision of the Constitution M. Janson and M. Feron announced that they and forty other members of the Left would accede to the scheme of M. Nyssen, based on the principle of plural voting. This would give the government, which accepts Nyssen's scheme, the requisite two-thirds majority for carrying the revision of the Constitution in the House and thus solving the electoral problem. It is hoped this may result in calming the agitation in favor of universal suffrage.

The police made a vain attempt this evening to disperse an enormous crowd outside the People's Hall. The crowd resisted stubbornly and many workingmen were wounded. Great crowds afterwards gathered in various parts of the city. Tradesmen became panic-stricken and closed their shops. Mounted gendarmes made repeated charges on crowds in the front of the Town Hall and old Corn Exchange. Many persons were seriously injured by being trampled under horses' feet. A mob in the Rue de la Violette extinguished all the street lamps and attacked the police in the dark. A number of shots were exchanged and some blood was shed. Several newspapers have been compelled to suspend publication because of their compositors having joined the strikers. Most of the theaters have closed their doors. The entire civic guard has been ordered under arms, and the regular troops are confined to their barracks in readiness for any emergency.

Reports of disorders continue to come in from the provinces. A veritable battle was fought at Louvain today. The gendarmes became powerless to cope with the strikers and the authorities had to call on the troops to preserve order. The Knights of Labor of Charleroi have ordered an immediate general strike.

During the rioting here tonight the occupants of a shop pelted the gendarmes with wine-glasses and bottles. A detachment of the gendarmes forced an entrance into the shop, dealing out blows indiscriminately with their rifles, while other gendarmes stood at the door and struck with their swords those who tried to escape. Many of the inmates received serious wounds, and nine were taken to a hospital.

A dispatch from Liege says the strike there has ended and all the mines are now fully manned. A desperate encounter took place tonight between strikers and the police at Wasmuel, near Mons. Twenty-seven of the strikers were arrested.

AHLWARDT'S "PROOF" NOT RECEIVED

President of the Reichstag Hands Back the Jew-Baiter's Documents.

BERLIN, April 14.—There was a crowded attendance at the opening of the Reichstag owing to the interest excited by the statement of Herr Ahlwardt, the Jew-baiter, that he would today present the documents which he had promised to produce implicating high German officials in corrupt conduct. Upon the opening of the proceedings, Herr Ahlwardt presented a written statement which the President scanned and returned to Ahlwardt, announcing amid general laughter that the House would proceed to the ordinary business. It is understood that Ahlwardt withdrew the documents of which he had spoken, although the general hubbub and laughter rendered it difficult to learn whether Ahlwardt had really done so or not.

Subsequently Ahlwardt offered to present the documents if a special committee should be appointed to examine them. The President replied that Ahlwardt must bring the matter before the House either by motion or petition. Ahlwardt then went around among the Socialist members endeavoring to secure their support of a motion for the appointment of a special committee to examine his alleged criminating documents.

It is the general opinion among the members of the House that the documents Ahlwardt now says will prove his charges will contain as little proof as did those recently presented and it is highly probable he will fail to get the House to waste time looking over them.

SERIOUS UPRISING OF KACHINS.

Chinese Attack Villages in Burmah and Surround British Soldiers.

CALCUTTA, April 14.—The Kachins' rising in Burmah is becoming serious. Five hundred well-armed Chinese have attacked two villages east of Selan and have surrounded a detachment of fifty British soldiers. A strong relief force has been dispatched to the scene from Rhamo and other reinforcements have been sent from Madras. It is reported the Governor of Yunnan is arming the Chinese irregulars to assist the Kachins. Chinese troops are engaged in suspicious movements on the Burmese frontier.

MOSCOW, April 14.—In consequence of the news to the effect that China is gathering arms and other warlike material in Chinese Turkestan, adjoining the Pamir country, Russia has sent a force of Cossacks and artillery to reinforce the garrison at Tioultcha.

ONE THOUSAND MADE HOMELESS.

Nearly 150 Houses Destroyed by Fire at a Hungarian Town.

VIENNA, April 14.—A fire at Vesseprim, a town of Hungary, sixty miles southwest of Buda-Pesth and having a population of about 12,000, has destroyed 141 houses and done damage to property to the extent of 500,000 florins. One thousand persons are homeless.

CALLS MICHAEL DAVITT A MURDERER

Lord Cranbourne Arouses the Irish in the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 14.—In the House of Commons today upon the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the home rule bill H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of War, replied to statements that had been made by Arthur J. Balfour. He said the duty of preserving internal order in Ireland under a home rule administration would rest upon the Irish Executive. If the civil force should at any time prove inadequate requisition could be made upon the military to preserve order at the discretion of the Viceroy.

Mr. Gladstone intimated a desire to close the debate Tuesday next.

Mr. Balfour protested and suggested Friday next as the reasonable date for closing the debate.

Home Secretary Asquith delivered an earnest address in behalf of the bill. While Mr. Asquith was commenting upon the conversion to constitutional home rule of Michael Davitt, "once a conspirator and rebel," a dozen or more Irish members suddenly rising called the Speaker's attention to an epithet used by Lord Cranbourne. Daniel Crily charged Lord Cranbourne with calling Michael Davitt a murderer. Amidst cries of "Withdraw," "Apologize," etc., the Speaker called for order. Lord Cranbourne, therefore, made an odd apology. "I did nothing," he said, "but what was true. I quite admit that the expression escaped me, but it was not intended for the ear of the House." Mr. Asquith remarked that the incident showed how scanty was the knowledge of Irish history and Irish leaders possessed by some members of the opposition.

England's Position Regarding Armenia.

In the House of Commons it was announced the government had not been informed as to any recent disorders in Armenia, although numerous arrests had been made for alleged sedition. The Turkish Government had assured Great Britain that amnesty had been extended to Armenians except those strongly suspected of posting seditious placards, and that even to those strongly suspected of that offense a fair trial was granted. The British Government therefore did not propose to have any conference with other powers on the subject of the Armenian troubles.

No Favor for the Cunard Line.

Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General, replying in the House of Commons to a question, said the early delivery of the mails by the Cunard steamship Etruria would not justify the British Government in asking the United States Government to send mails for the North of England by steamships of the Cunard line in preference to steamships of the American line, because sometimes the mails arrived earlier at Southampton.

Imperial Federation Impossible Just Now.

Mr. Gladstone has been visited by a deputation which urged upon him the wisdom of the advocacy of imperial federation by the government with the view of binding together the Empire more closely and at the same time of benefiting trade and commerce within the Empire. Mr. Gladstone said he sympathized with the views expressed, but it would be impossible to legislate on the subject now, as the country was otherwise occupied.

SERIOUS REVOLT IN ECUADOR.

Several Generals Join the Movement to Overthrow President Cordero.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, April 14.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Passengers arriving here from Ecuador say the trouble arising from the refusal of the peasants in the States of Chimborazo and Esmeraldas to pay tithes has assumed formidable proportions. In the movement to overthrow President Cordero, which was started by 2,000 mountaineers, aid has been accepted from the Morlesta party, under Morla's leadership. Many Generals of the Liberal party have also joined the revolts and it is rumored that Elyo Alfero, a noted Ecuadorian General, who yearns to be President, has placed at the disposal of the new party a warship well-armed and thoroughly manned, which, it is reported, will soon arrive at Guayaquil. It is reported that 200 soldiers of the garrison in Tinto have deserted and joined the revolters. The Moriestas have received 10,000 rifles. In the Guayaquil papers the following official decree has been published:

I, Louis Cordero, President of the Republic, considering that public order has been disturbed in Provinces Chimborazo and Esmeraldas, do decree that the troops of the army stationed in the provinces named are declared under arms. The Minister of War and Marine is charged with the enforcement of this decree.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES AT SANTIAGO.

Government Suppresses the Details—Chilean Refugees Not Given Up.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, April 14.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—There was an explosion, supposed to have been caused by dynamite, near the Moneda, Santiago, yesterday. The government has suppressed the details.

In all of the morning papers here and in Santiago there is printed a report that the United States Government refuses to surrender the refugees harbored by Minister Egan in the Legation of the United States.

The Government of Argentine has decided to build twelve cruisers.

Gen. Moura has been sent to Rivera in command of the Tenth Infantry to aid in suppressing the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul. It is believed in Rio the revolution will soon be suppressed.

It is thought a ministerial crisis is imminent. The President, it is reported, is trying to avoid trouble until the opening of the Chambers. He is preparing his address, which will probably refer to important financial measures, and will be devoted principally to plans for the settlement of foreign debts.

DOCKERS' STRIKE WILL SPREAD.

Shipping Federation Has Till Monday to Comply with Demands Made.

LONDON, April 14.—The notice given yesterday by the Dock Laborers' Union at Liverpool to the Shipping Federation that unless the demands of the workmen were complied with a strike would be inaugurated, gave the shipowners until Monday to make answer. If the demand was not conceded then the men would at once quit work. At Hartlepool the dock laborers have resolved to support the Hull men and will refuse to unload vessels of the Wilson line while the strike is pending.

Export Duties Not Favored in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 14.—The original bill presented to Congress last week imposing export duties on coffee, hides, skin, ore, and henquen has met with such remonstrance and disapproval from the progressive element of Mexico, which is interested in building up trade with the United States and other countries, that the Ways and Means committee of the Chamber of Deputies has withdrawn it for amendment. It is asserted it is possible to devise an import tariff which will materially increase the government's revenues and render the raising of revenue by export duties unnecessary.

Argentina Will Not Give Up Balfour.

BUENOS AYRES, April 14.—The *Argentine Times* says the Argentine Government has refused the request of Great Britain for the extradition of Jabez Spencer Balfour. It is reported he would have been delivered up to the British authorities had Mr. Pakenham been willing to guarantee that Great Britain would deliver up alleged criminals charged with similar offenses on the request of the Argentine authorities.

Report of Emin Pasha's Death Confirmed.

ZANZIBAR, April 14.—A letter from Tippu Tib's son confirms the report of the death of Emin Pasha and all his people.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THE Royal Baking Powder makes sweeter, lighter, finer-flavored and more wholesome bread, biscuit and cake than any other leavening agent. It is of higher strength, and therefore more economical. All government and scientific tests show that as a leavening agent it is actually without an equal.

Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.—*U. S. Gov't Chemist's Report*

NOW FOR THE FACTS.

BONDHOLDERS HAVE SECURED ACCESS TO READING'S BOOKS.

They Are Trying to Ferret Out Some of the Mysteries of President McLeod's Transactions—Trying to Keep the Matter a Secret—Course of J. L. Rice in Effecting the Changes—Prosecution Finishes Its Case Against Dr. Buchanan—New Landau for President Cleveland.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The bondholders' committees have finally secured access to the books of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. It was arranged quietly and there is a seeming desire to keep the matter secret as long as possible. Stephen Little, the expert accountant, is already at work in Philadelphia, trying to ferret out the mysteries that Mr. McLeod has so long thrown about his transactions, as if they concerned only himself and not the investing public. Dispatches from Philadelphia lately stated that since his resignation, to take effect May 1, Mr. McLeod has had practically nothing to do with the management and policy of the company. It can readily be believed that he did not vote to turn over the books to the bondholders' expert, but left the question entirely to the discretion of the other receivers. Since Lawyer Isaac L. Rice, however, got hold of the main points from the books throwing a flood of light on the New England situation, there has been little reason for keeping information from the bondholders. Mr. Rice was personally instrumental in forcing Mr. McLeod to get out on threat of exposure, and he accomplished what might otherwise have been impossible for weeks to come.

KNOEDLER PICTURES BRING $384,670.

Last Night's Sale Well Attended and Yielded the Best Prices.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The fourth and last night's sale of the Knoedler collection of paintings was well attended. "Going to Market," by Constant Troyon, brought the highest price, $18,100; a picture by Jean Georges Vibert entitled "The Cordon Bleu," was sold for $14,700; Jules Breton's "June Midday in the Field" was sold for $13,600; Rosa Bonheur's "After a Storm in the Highlands," for $9,700; "The Apple Gatherers," by Millet, brought $8,000; "Cray Fishing," by Corot, $6,950; "Edge of the Forest: October," by Diaz, $6,900, and "Early Morning Pastoral," by Corot, $7,100. The amount realized from the sale tonight was $172,955. The total amount realized for the four nights was $384,670.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

Prosecution Closes Its Case for Murder Against Dr. Buchanan.

NEW YORK, April 14.—[Special.]—District Attorney Nicoll finished the case of the prosecution today in the trial of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan on the charge of wife-poisoning. William J. O'Sullivan, the counsel for the defense, told the jury plainly in his opening that the prosecution had made out no case, that their experts in substance were only so many antique fossils, and that the testimony he should produce would prove most positively that the death of Mrs. Buchanan was due to natural causes.

New Landau for Mr. Cleveland.

A landau, built especially for President Cleveland, has just been finished by a New York firm. The general ideas governing its construction were furnished by Mrs. Cleveland. Warren M. Healey prepared special designs upon the line of her suggestions, embodying many new and original features. The landau is of unusually large size and extremely graceful in outline. The color is a dark green, striped with a broad line of lighter green. The handles, lamps, hubcaps, and trimmings are of silver made from special designs. Three months were required to complete the work. Its cost is $1,500. This is the second carriage completed by this firm for the President. The other, a lady's phaeton, was shipped to Washington four weeks ago. It was intended for Mrs. Cleveland's exclusive use.

Suicide Was a Kentucky Woman.

The woman who committed suicide early Thursday morning by throwing herself before a Third avenue "L" train at Fourteenth street was identified today as Mrs. Georgiana Willis, a native of Kentucky, by her brother-in-law, John J. Willis, and his wife, with whom she had been living at Astoria. Willis said the body was that of the wife of his brother, William R. Willis. The dead woman had been here only six weeks, and had been living at his home with her husband. She married William R. Willis eight months ago. William recently inherited some money. He promptly spent it and was also out of employment.

Senator Hill Begins His Fight.

A *World* special from Washington says that Senator Hill has persuaded the Postoffice committee of the Senate to demand from the Postmaster-General copies of the papers containing the recommendations of applicants of Presidential Postmasters recently appointed in New York. This begins the fight which Mr. Hill has threatened and in which Mr. Murphy has seemed thus far unwilling to join.

Will Strike for Their Whiskers.

At a meeting of the International Hotel Employés' Association tonight Julius Eckel, the principal speaker, strongly advocated that at 6 o'clock on the evening of April 27, the day of the naval parade, when the hotels will be crowded with visitors, the waiters shall go on strike. It was decided to take this step unless the keepers consent to allow waiters to wear whiskers and grant other specified concessions.

Gotham Gleanings.

The White Star line steamer Celtic has been sold to the Thingvalla line, and will be placed under the Danish flag and rechristened Amerika.

Ex-Mayor Hugh Grant is to be reelected a sachem of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order at the annual meeting Monday night, despite the stories of his unfriendly attitude toward Richard Croker.

David M. Stone, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, refuses to confirm the rumors that he is to retire from the paper. He admits, however, that there is a likelihood of some changes in the conduction of the paper in a short time.

The work of demolishing the Madison Square Theater will begin Sept. 1. The owners of the Fifth Avenue Hotel have purchased the property and will build an extension to the hotel. Managers Hoyt and Thomas, the present occupants of the theater, have secured a lease of the Garden Theater for eight years.

The Rev. William P. Drew, a Baptist minister of Williams Bridge, was arraigned before Judge Martine today for sentence for forging orders for books on Dodd, Mead & Co. Drew was employed by the firm as canvasser, but was not accused of embezzlement. Judge Martine suspended sentence, but expressed the opinion that Drew was weak morally and would probably again fall into trouble.

Lazard Frères withdrew $1,250,000 in gold from the Subtreasury today for shipment tomorrow by the French line steamer La Gascogne. The coin was paid for in United States and Treasury notes, no gold certificates being turned in. Another lot of $50,000, taken for shipment to South America, was exchanged for certificates.

The indictments found in March, 1891, against William H. W. Sistare and Herald Clement, for the misappropriation of a large number of shares of the Wabash railroad company, left as collateral, were finally dismissed today. These cases, in which Richard Hecksther was the complainant, grew out of the failure of the Sistare firm.

The conference between committees of the locked-out Clothing Cutters' and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, which has been in session almost continuously for three days, adjourned today to meet again next Thursday. As far as the results were made public the cutters seem to have the best of the fight, though concessions were made on both sides.

President Evan Thomas of the Produce Exchange telegraphed to Superintendent of Public Works Edward Hannan today asking when the State canals would be reopened for navigation, and stating that it was important that the canals should be not later than May 1, as vessels have already left lake ports. Mr. Hannan answered that from present appearances navigation cannot be opened before May 10.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Loss of $200,000 in the Rumsey Manufacturing Company—Mine Burning.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—[Special.]—Fire broke out at 7:15 o'clock this morning in the establishment of the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing company on North Second street and did nearly $200,000 damage. The Rumsey plant occupies nearly the entire block bounded by Main, Second, and Morgan streets and Franklin avenue. The main building fronts on Second street and comprises a four-story stone front structure and several small one-story buildings. The stock was almost entirely ruined, three floors burning out. The lowest estimate as to the total loss is $150,000, while the firm believes it will reach the figures first quoted. The following is the official list of the insurance. Insurance on building Nos. 806 and 808, $15,000:

Firemen's, N. J.	$7,000	Buffalo German	$5,000
Royal	8,000		

Insurance on stock in building Nos. 806 and 808, $60,000.

Phoenix, Eng.	$ 5,000	London & Lan.	$ 2,500
German-Am.	2,500	Delaware	2,500
Northwestern Nat.	2,500	Americas, N. J.	2,500
Schaefer, Germ'n	2,500	H. Rochester	2,500
Mfrs. and Merch.	2,500	Niagara	2,500
Traders'	2,500	Lanchashire	5,000
United States	2,500	Rhode Island	2,500
Manchester	2,500	Home, N. Y.	5,000
Phenix, N. Y.	5,000	American, Pa.	2,500
North British	5,000		

Insurance on stock of catalogues, stationery, etc., in building Nos. 808 and 808, $5,000:

Commercial Union	$2,500	Connecticut	$2,500

The four-story brick and stone front building Nos. 810 and 812, same street, same owners and occupants, and used by them as a warehouse. Building and stock damaged by water. Stock covered by salvage corps. Insurance on building Nos. 810 and 812, $15,000:

Commercial Union	$5,000	St. Paul	$5,000
German-Am.	5,000		

Insurance on stock in buildings Nos. 810 and 812 $60,000, as follows:

Commercial Union	$ 2,500	Connecticut	$ 5,000
Imperial	2,500	Phenix, Eng.	5,000
American, N. J.	2,500	Mfrs. Mechanics'	2,500
Girard	2,500	Manchester	2,500
Lancashire	5,000	Phenix, Conn.	10,000
Oakland Home	2,500	Rhode Island	2,500
Southern	2,500	Pacific	2,500
Granite State	5,000	American, N. Y.	5,000
Ætna	5,000	Royal	5,000
Boylston	2,500	Manchester	2,500
Merchants', N. J.	2,500	Spring Garden	2,500
Springfield	2,500	American, Pa.

BEAT OUT OF SIGHT.

JAY JAY, AT FIFTY TO ONE, WINS A RACE AT HAWTHORNE.

Fred Foster's Mare Was Favorite at Prohibitive Odds—Three Favorites, a Second Choice, and an Outsider First Past the Post—Lady Jim, Empera, Jay Jay, Pioneer, and Doubtful the Winners—Bankrupt Disappoints the Talent—Racing at Memphis and Other Points.

Jay Jay gave Hawthorne's talent an awful shock in the third race yesterday.

This mare has been a gay deceiver and heavily backed at times, and has shown a wonderful flight of speed in the early part of races, but has always chucked it up when the drive came. Yesterday she was absolutely friendless and went to the post in the owners' handicap with 50 to 1 against her.

It was probably a matter of luck that she was off badly and could not get through the bunch to run herself to a stand-still. Compelled to reserve her flight of speed for the stretch she came from nowhere when straightened out and won handily enough by a length. Ida Beeswing at 12 to 1 was second, with the prohibitive-priced favorite out of sight, third.

The sport opened with a dash for 2-year-olds, three and a half furlongs. Lady Jim was installed favorite, despite the fact that John Dunn, with three pounds the best of the weights as compared with yesterday's race, had beaten her in their last race after she had been given two lengths the best of the start. But it is not the weight, the boy, nor the start that figures with Ezell's horses; it is the question of whether the right money is on. It was known to be yesterday, and the public plunged accordingly. The talent landed its money, but it was a rather tarbt fit, John Dunn leading the favorite a merry chase. She did not obtain command until twenty yards from the wire, winning by a scant neck in a hard drive.

The second race at three-quarters of a mile, found Empera a steady and consistent favorite, although she was giving away a big lump of weight on the scale to the Ætna Stable's sour jade Quotation. The latter was well backed and the others were merrily nibbled at. No easier race has been run at Hawthorne this year. Empera took the track and spread-eagled her field, winning pulled to a gallop under the wire. Quotation off badly, had to be whipped out to secure the place from Tamerlane a 100 to 1 shot.

The third race was Jay Jay's surprise party. The fourth race brought out a fair field of selling platers, with Pioneer an indifferent favorite at 5 to 2. Johnny Campbell was second choice, while all the others received some support.

Franco and Bob Weitbrec w-re off in front and raced head and head to the stable turn, where the gray one had enough of it and fell back beaten, Kelsey taking second place, with the favorite third on the outside. Rounding to for home Pioneer went to the front, and having his field beaten all of the last three furlongs won handily by three lengths from Franco, Johnny Campbell was third, two lengths back.

The last race at five furlongs found Bankrupt favorite at 4 to 5. Doubtful was backed from 7 to 2 to 4 to 1 and landed the money for her party, leading from start to finish. Bankrupt made a bold bid in the stretch, but when Sheasley shook Doubtful up she stalled off his rush and won by an open length. Moose was third, a neck back.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, for 2-year-olds, three and one-half furlongs—Lady Jim, 103 (pounds (F. Bell), 6 to 5, won; John Dunn, 100 (Fisher), 2 to 1, second; Philly, 100 (Kloss), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:47. Minnie Warren, 94 (McCue), 30 to 1, and Mique O'Brien, 97 (Thorn), 40 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Empera, 96 pounds (Leonard), 6 to 5, won; Quotation, 97 (Hoffman), 2 to 1, second; Tamerlane, 99 (Dilling), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:22. Zillah, 104 (Avery), 6 to 1; Santamego, 103 (Kuhn), 7 to 1; and Bonnie Annie, 97 (Fisher), 25 to 1, also ran.

Third race, Owners' Handicap, $500 added, five furlongs—Jay Jay, 75 pounds (Murphy), 50 to 1, won; Ida Beeswing, 87 (Burns), 12 to 1, second; Spirit of Sight, 80 (Flynn), 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:07¼. Young Knapp, 87 (Taylor), 20 to 1; Maurice, 90 (Howard), 7 to 1; Receiver, 98 (Daly), 40 to 1; Fred Fisher, 100 (Sheasley), 30 to 1; Lola Jennings, 87 (Fisher), 30 to 1; Miss Bright, 87 (Fisher), 30 to 1; and Feroles, 85 (McCue), 7 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $350, for all ages, seven furlongs—Bankrupt, 95 pounds (Daly), 5 to 2, won; Franco, 109 (F. Bell), 7 to 1, second; Johnny Campbell, 89 (Fisher), 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:30. Rookery, 109 (Griffin), 4 to 1; Yattel, 108 (Cottrill), 12 to 1; Pioneer (Phantom), 15 to 1 and Bob Weitbrec, 100 (Flanagan), 6 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $400, for aged, five furlongs—Two pounds (Sheasley), 4 to 1, won; Bankrupt, 104 (Leonard), 4 to 5, second; Moose, 92 (Cubbs), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Stranger, 106 (Hoffman), 6 to 1; Oriel, 96 (Cottrill), 15 to 1; and Ed Linn, 99 (Howard), 100 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, five furlongs, purse $300, for non-winners of three races in 1893—Ohio, 112 pounds; Mamie R., 102; Speculation, 104; Woodford, 101; Kangaroo, 101; Vancouver, 100; Jolly Tar, 98; Jessie R., 96; Jack D., 95; Guess, 90; Pretender, 90; Spinner, 101; Birdie B., 88.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $300, handicap, for all ages—Lemon Blossom, 109 pounds; Foxhall, 100; Hopeful, 98; Bob Toombs, 96; Bay Rose, 93; Moose, 92.

Third race, one mile, purse $350, for all ages, selling—Sandy Brooks, 110 pounds; Red Root, 107; Lady Jim, 103; Tarquin, 103; First Lap, 103; Sir Wheatley, 100; Morse, 100; Gen. Caldwell, 100; Tudor, 100; Ald. Morris, 88.

Fourth race, five furlongs, purse $350, for all ages, selling—Judge Thurman, 109 pounds; Amboy, 106; Turk II., 106; Leocolus, 103; Montclair, 103; Ernest, 101; Ollie Lebus, 101; Tom Stevens, 101; Pete Harlan, 101; Moss Terry, 101; Santamego, 99; Barney Bas, 96; Southern Lady, 94.

Fifth race, one mile, purse $350, for all ages—Morgan, 126 pounds; Roy Lochiel, 126; Longbrook, 126; Hertig, 116; Joshua, 118; Golo, 116; Lady Tom, 116; Lorgnette, 116; Lorraine, 106; Thane, 96.

Sixth race, three and one-half furlongs, purse $350, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances—Despot, 118; Ben Ambrose, 118; Hewnbrea, 115; Miriam B., 112; Phil Daly, 108; Don Jaime, 108; Narrissa, 105.

ONLY TWO FAVORITES AT MEMPHIS.

Oscar, Wedgefield, Martinet, Sam Farmer, and Granite Win.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 14.—[Special.]—A more disagreeable day for racing could not be imagined, as it rained steadily from early morning until 5 o'clock. Only two favorites won. Old Volunteer carried a lot of money, but he has had feet and the distance was a little too far for him. Frank Van Ness is making an effort to be allowed to run his horses, on the technical plea that he was ruled off five years ago, while the rule under which he was debarred from racing here was enacted only two years ago. The club will talk over the matter this evening. Following is today's summary:

First race, five furlongs, for maiden 3-year-olds—Oscar (Perkins), 5 to 1, won as he liked by three lengths; Oliver L. (Bryan), 3 to 1, two lengths before Bucephalus (Thorpe), 8 to 1. Jewell, Al Cook, Fred Wooley, Post Pay, and Iron Duke ran unplaced. Time, 1:01¾.

Second race, six furlongs—Wedgefield (Thompson), 6 to 10, won by a neck in a furious drive, with Sam Farmer (Murphy), 7 to 2, second; Purveyor, 3½ to 1, half a length away. Misrule, Artistic, Pembroke, Latitude, and The Peer ran as placed. Time, 1:21¾.

Third race, Turf Exchange Stakes, for 2-year-olds, one-half mile, twelve starters—After nearly an hour's delay, twelve started in straggling order, Martinet (A. Williams), 12-to 1, getting off with a good lead. In less than half a furlong the lot were strung out for thirty lengths, the Scoggan pair in the rear. There was nothing in the real race but the three placed horses. Martinet never relinquishing his lead and winning in a romp by four lengths, Al B. B. (McDonald), 8 to 1, beating K. F. Fly (Sargent), 15 to 1, half a length. The others were strung out beyond the eighth pole. The Scoggan pair, Bostrom (Thorpe) and Dart (Geoghegan), were heavily played, being backed down to 2 to 1.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, selling—Sam Farmer (Shiloh), 4 to 1, galloped in first, K. (Thorpe), 2 to 1, beating Red Wine (Perkins), 8 to 1, a nose in a terrific drive. Hockey, Royal Flush, Red Cap, and Bronzelite ran as placed. Time, 1:33¾.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth, selling—Granite (Perkins), even, won in a gallop by three lengths; Cullen (S. Jones), 5 to 1, seven lengths before Forest King. Phelan Dorlan and Bob Rice Jr. ran unplaced. Time, 1:56¼.

Monthly entries for Saturday are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Barker Harrison, 97 pounds; Ike S., 87; Virden, 90; Mr. Barnes, 92; Parapet, 96; Eugenia, 99; Dutch Oven, 100; Lizzie Woods, 100; C. Tucker, 100; Tard, 101; Tee Set, 101; Little Crete, 104; P. B. Kinney, 106; Bobby Beach, 110.

Second race, one-half mile, for 2-year-olds—Bedford, 107 pounds; Dubious, 107; Washville, 107; Little Bowling, 107; Jamboree, 107; Katy Did, 110; Oxhead, 110; Faytonia, 110; Eph Lillard, 110.

Third race, five and one-half furlongs—Purveyor D., 95 pounds; Hockey, 99; Tenny Jr., 103; Torrent, 108.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—John J. I., 93 pounds; Kildare, 96; Miss Patton, 105; Wedgefield, 107.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile heats—Ed Bell, 96 pounds; Uncle Frank, 98; Primero, 95; The Judge, 96; Emperor Frederick, 103; Quartz, 107.

Pools sold tonight as follows:

First race—Dutch Oven, $25; Fred Taral, $19; Bobby Beach, $17; Barker Harrison, $6; field, $16.

Second race—Bedford, $35; Faytonia, $23; Foxhound, $20; field, $15.

Third race—Torrent, $50; Tenny Jr., $30; Purveyor D., $20; Hockey, $10.

Fourth race—Wedgefield, $25; Miss Patton, $10; Kildare, $7; John J. I., $3.

Fifth race—Emperor Frederick, $25; Ed Bell, $10; The Judge, $10; field, $12.

FOUR FAVORITES AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Little Phil, Pebble Rock, Ithaca, Puente, and Barthol Win.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—[Special.]—Four favorites and a second choice won at East St. Louis today. The summary follows:

First race, selling, seven furlongs—Little Phil, 100 pounds (McCormick), even, won; King Farro III., 107 (Gorman), 10 to 1, second; Irish Pat, 95 (Pierce), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:27.

Second race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Pebble Rock, 114 pounds (Steppe), 2 to 1, won; Hattie D., 106 (Gorman), 5 to 1, second; Little Midget, 104 (Burns), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Ithaca, 107 pounds (Gorman), even, won; Dif, 104 (Jordan), 5 to 2, second; Murphy, 100 (Davis), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:07.

Fourth race, Consolation Handicap, four and one-half furlongs—Puente, 110 pounds (Gorman), 2 to 1, won; Victor, 107 (Conrad), 30 to 1, second; Moneymaker, 108 (Walling), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Barthol, 108 pounds (Gorman), 3 to 1, won; Leadville, 98 (Davis), 2 to 1, second; Kitty Cherry, 95 (Van Camp), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:00½.

Entries at East St. Louis for Saturday are:

First race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Minnie Walker, 90 pounds; Outright, 95; Brownwood, 100; Gen. Harding, 108; Sanford, 108; Black Beauty, 95; Cannon, 100; Coney Robison, 100; Straight Out, 110.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Johnnie Weber, 98 pounds; Livingston, 103; Swifter, 103; Volens, 103; Mean Enough, 103; Corelia, 101; Fred Knox, 103; Townsend, 103; Youlinden, 103; Irene H., 107.

Third race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Mandy Brooks, 90 pounds; Tom Hood, 93; Esther, 103; Poor Abe, 106; Meiklejohn, 110; Venture, 95; in Time, 103; Guilty, 105; Ulf, 110.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—Amboy, 90 pounds; Ruben, 103; Lizzie V., 94; Edgar Johnson, 113; Mickey, 100; Gov. Ross, 109; Acclaim, 109; Berndise, 110.

Fifth race, owners' handicap, five furlongs—Lizzie V., 105 pounds; School Girl, 105; John R., (Eby Buck Walton) 105; Velox, 105; Cæsar, 115; Proteinol, 115; Mollie L., 105; Fannie D., 108; Future, 105; Service, 105; Gen. Ross, 115.

TWO FAVORITES AT GLOUCESTER.

Text, Capt. McChesney, Arizona, Aftermath, Ella, and Melinda Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.—[Special.]—Summary of today's races at Gloucester:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Text (Mc Laflin), even, won; Monsoon (Yeiter), 5 to 2, second; Fokine (Morgan), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:30.

Second race, seven furlongs—Wist (E. Tribe), 2 to 1, won; Hapk. McChesney (Foster), 8 to 5, second; Rain Drop (Macauley), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:33¾.

Third race, five furlongs—Arizona, (Foster), 6 to 1, won; Mollie V. (Cuchen), 4 to 1, second; Blackwood (Case), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:07.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Aftermath (Macauley), 4 to 5, won; Jamestown (Yeiter), 11 to 1, second; Capstone (Williams), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:23.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Apollo (Cuchen), 5 to 1, won; Ella (Tribe), 8 to 1, second; Silence (Ham), even, third. Time, 1:00½.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Melinda (Corbley), 4 to 1, won; James A. (Macauley), 12 to 1, second; Criterion (Ham), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:01.

Gloucester entries for Saturday are:

First race, one mile—Monterey, 112 pounds; Heron, 105; Myrtlewood, 105; Iceberg, 105; Lolion, 105; Gardner, 105; Jim Dunn, 105; Benediction, 105; Garwood, 100; Courtier, 100; Volo, 100; Pliny, 100.

Second race, five furlongs, 3-year-olds—John McGarrigle, 108 pounds; Raindrop, 100; Constant, 99; Jim Norvill, 93; Sweet Alice, 91; Warpaint, 90; Freeland, 90; Calantha, 86.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Moonraker, 111 pounds; Wahoo, 109; Gen. Gordon, 109; Montague, 106; Eolic, 105; Stringfellow, 106; Samaritan, 104; Pluto, 104; Idea, 104; John Lackland, 104; Xenophon, 104; Green Bay, 101; Vulpina, 101.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Paeon, 113 pounds; Belisarius, 113; Philander, 103; Can't Tell, 100; Gloster, 100.

Fifth race, three and one-half furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Dare Devil, 102 pounds; Edith, 97; Soprano (late Cadiga Ally), 95; Chevreuse, 95; Theresa, 95; Kokane, 92; Joe Knox, 89; Midget, 89; New Dance, 86.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Jim Clair, 109 pounds; Gray Rock, 109; Austral, 109; Swamp Fox, 109; Frank S., 106; Andrew D., 106; Startle, 104; Flemington, 104; Judge Nelson, 104; Picko, 104; Lorgnette, 104.

LIST OF VALUABLE MARES BURNED.

Those Who Suffered Death in Tennessee Wednesday Night.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 14.—[Special.]—Following is a list of the brood mares destroyed by the fire resulting from lightning at Fairview farm Wednesday night:

Algebra, by Highlander, dam Algeria.
Annie, by Mr. Pickwick, dam Bonnie Wood.
Bar Sinister, by Prince Charlie, dam Mrs. Campo.
Dame Durden, by Forester, dam British Beauty.
Careful, by Forester, dam Caretaker.
Daylite, by Tremont, dam Fair Lady.
Elaine, by Highlander, dam Helen, by Vauxhall.
Glenioch, by Flood, dam Glendew.
Her Highness, by St. Blaise, dam Princess.
Hannah, by Giesgig, dam La Favorita.
Brownie, by Pickwick, dam Holmdel.
Disagree, by Pickwick, dam Jury.
Josephine, by Longtaw, dam Bradamante.
Jumna, by Esterling, dam Tigris.
Sacheris, by Baron D'Or, dam L'Argentine.
Santilla, by Rayon D'Or, dam Diamuna.
Merry Christmas, by Zealot, dam Christmas.
Sue Roodes, by Forester, dam Mary Ann.
Tea, by Pearpesan, dam Mrs. Wolf.
Pretend, by Forester, dam Pretense.
Pungent, by Pickwick, dam Pique.
Sovereign, by Pickwick, dam Countess.
Tesswick, by Pickwick, dam Countess.
Siberia, by Muscovy, dam Vibrate.
Wallace, by Longfellow, dam Standard.
Lil, R., J. E. Keene's, by Glenelg, dam Florence.

COLORED MEN WILL BE BARRED.

Only White Men to Be Allowed to Compete in the Pullman Race.

It is difficult to say why the Associated Cycling clubs of Chicago should have, at the last meeting, gone out of its way to inform the public that the colored wheelmen will not be eligible to ride in the Pullman road race on Decoration day. No colored man had made application for permission to ride and such a question was not squarely before the meeting. However, since the matter is settled there is no use in keeping up the acrimonious debate which has revolved around this theme for a year or two past. The colored men are shut out, and it is hardly likely that a new set of delegates to the associated clubs will remind the action just taken.

It is a little strange, however, that in view of the fact that the delegates to the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen went to Philadelphia prepared not to agitate this subject, but to table it when the matter came before the entire league, lesser people should have been found willing to override what was then the supreme consensus of opinion so far as this State was concerned. It indicates either a want of firmness, or that the education of the national assembly delegates is not as far advanced as that of the delegates to the associated cycling clubs. Possibly it was necessary to take some such action, for the failure of the amendment offered by Mr. Watts, the chief consul of Kentucky, to exclude the colored man from the league by the insertion of the word "white" in that clause of the constitution which makes provision for the qualification of members to the organization, gave the colored man a sort of opening. Colored riders are not popular. They lean too much toward the speculator, it is alleged, though in this regard they do but imitate many of their white brethren. In Chicago there is a clue of colored wheelmen, some few among which are ambitious to shine on the track and road, and unquestionably if the bull had not been taken by the horns these would have made application to ride in the Pullman road race.

President Gerding, the chief officer of the associated clubs, is well known to be in favor of extending equal privileges to black and white men. He puts the question fairly to his intelligence and is not led away by prejudice. He has seen colored men ride on the track at Springfield, Mass., and has not seen any of the evils follow such a performance which are currently believed to follow such a practice. Of course, as President of the associated cycling clubs it was not his duty to make a stump speech for allowing the colored man to ride in the Pullman road race, and even if he had been so inclined the majority against him would have been enough to crush his desire.

The officers elected for the conduct of the Pullman road race are as follows:

Referee—Thomas F. Sheridan, First Vice-President of the League of American Wheelmen.

Judges—C. L. Randall, President C. C. C.; W. M. Brewster, Treasurer of the L. A. W.; William Herrick, President L. C. E.; Henry Andrae of Milwaukee; F. W. Gerould, Chief Consul Illinois Division of the L. A. W., and J. M. Stimpson.

Assistant Judges—N. H. Van Sicklen, B. F. White, T. L. Sloan, A. W. Roth, K. F. Peterson, and R. Wild.

Timers—M. A. Hosford, R. D. Garden, E. H. Wilcox, and F. W. Morgan.

Assistant Timers—F. Ingalls, J. M. Erwin, J. O. Blake, and W. A. Davis.

Starter—L. W. Conkling.

It is expected that the prize list in this event will amount in value to over $5,000. The course, as has been stated before, will be the same as last year. The start will be at the Leland Hotel, but the finish will be about 300 yards east of the Florence Hotel in Pullman, on One Hundred and Eleventh street.

WILL TRY TO BAR SANGER OUT.

The Milwaukee Cyclist May Have Trouble Securing Credentials.

Another surprise may be furnished to the wheelmen if, as is half expected, P. H. Sercombe of Milwaukee, who has been training steadily for the last month or so with Sanger, with the hope of going abroad with him, does not fulfill his determination. Mr. Sercome is not quite sure that he can get away from his business. This fact will not interfere with the intentions of Sanger. He will leave Milwaukee Monday, spend a few weeks on the Springfield track in Massachusetts, which is being put into shape, and then go to England.

Apropos, there is a mild conspiracy existing in the East to prevent Sanger from obtaining his credentials as an amateur in order to compete against the Britons for the N. C. U. championships. Nobody seems to know exactly what the purpose of this plot is, but it is shrewdly surmised that it is the intention to so harass him that he will not be a competitor against Zimmerman. The East is full of wild rumors concerning Sanger and his amateur standing. All sorts of things are being insinuated against him, but there is absolutely not a speck of truth to show that the man is not a clean representative. Sanger is a minor. His father pays all his bills. The lad himself is an employé of the Sercombe-Bolte Manufacturing company, of Milwaukee, and it is being hinted that this close connection of the firm, in which Sanger's father holds a large portion of the stock, is sufficient to prove that he is a maker's amateur. It is a thin disguise for a petty persecution. No doubt when the proper time comes Chairman Raymond of the National Racing Board and his associates will grant Sanger his credentials in spite of all the efforts which are being made to turn him down.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 14.—[Special.]—The Sioux City Running Association today announced May 25, 29, and 30 as the dates for its spring races. Three thousand dollars in purses will be hung up.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The Saxton anti-pool bill, prohibiting pools anywhere except on race tracks, has passed the Assembly by a vote of yeas, 113; nays, 7, and the bill now goes to the Governor.

DETROIT, Mich., April 14.—Fred D. Standish of the Detroit Boat club left this morning for England and France to secure if possible the foreign crews for the national and international regatta here next summer.

NEW YORK, April 14.—[Special.]—Such a decisive victory as J. S. Tooker of Boston gained over E. La Montagne Jr. of this city, at the court of the Racquet and Tennis club this afternoon, was not what the members really expected. They longed for a much closer contest than three games to one.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—[Special.]—Billy Smith, who is training at Nahant to fight Australian Tom Williams for the welterweight championship of the world at $5,000 before the Coney Island Athletic club next Monday night, was taken with cramps while bathing in the surf this morning. His trainer rescued him, but he did not regain consciousness until after two hours' hard work upon him.

BLITZEN'S FAST RACE.

HE WINS THE WESTFIELD HANDICAP IN A GOOD DRIVE.

On the Stretch It Is a Superb Struggle with Raceland, the Favorite, but the Son of Blazes and Germania Holds His Own and Is Victorious by a Head—Jockey Harry Jones Displays Excellent Judgment—Summary of Other Elizabeth Events.

NEW YORK, April 14.—[Special.]—The star event of the racing at Elizabeth today, the Westfield Handicap, was captured by Blitzen, the gallant little son of Blazes and Germania. He won after a superb struggle with Raceland, who made a bold bid for victory. Raceland challenged Blitzen a furlong from home. As hard a drive as ever was seen on a race track then began. Blitzen held his own against his mighty rival, and, game as a pebble to the last, he won a brilliant race by a head. Harry Jones, his rider, displayed excellent judgment throughout the race, and never for a moment lost his head. He outrode Lamley. Mike Dwyer placed a good-sized commission on Raceland. He also bet on Count to finish third. Raceland looked good when he came out. He was made favorite over Lord Harry, who, with Martin up, was the medium of a good-sized plunge. Blitzen was third in demand in the ring. The victory was a grand coup for "Virginia" Bradley. He backed Blitzen all along the line at 9 to 2.

The green timber in the various events puzzled the talent. When the books on the third race opened Harvest and Marguerite were made dual favorites. M. F. Dwyer sent a commission into the ring on his colt Harvest. This sent him to the post favorite. Marguerite was a hot second favorite. Circular was regarded as the good thing and remained stationary at 3 to 1 from the opening to the close of the betting. Harvest won somewhat easily at the end.

Charles Bagley of Elizabeth has begun suit against the New Jersey Jockey club to recover $25,000 for violating the gambling laws. Under the old law the informer in the event of victory got half. Bagley says that he can have the recent acts legalizing racing declared unconstitutional. Papers in the suit were served upon President M. F. Dwyer and Secretary Hugh D. McIntyre this afternoon. They gave bonds for $50,000 to appear when called upon. Today's summary follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights seven pounds below the scale, five furlongs—Sirocco, 117 pounds (Taral), 5 to 2, won; Lolo, 117 (Lamley), 6 to 1, second; Mayor Pot (Blake), 3 to 1, third. St. Denis, 114 (Ballard), 10 to 1, and Key West, 117 (W. Midgley), 4 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:03¾.

Second race, the Westfield Handicap of $1,000, seven furlongs—Blitzen, 112 pounds (H. Jones), 9 to 2, won; Raceland, 120 (Lamley), 8 to 5, second; Count, 96 (A. Lamley), 8 to 1, third. Longfield, 108 (Shields), 8 to 1; Lord Harry, 109 (Martin), 11 to 5, and Alonzo, 106 (W. Midgley), 8 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:29¾.

Third race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, 15 pounds above the scale, selling, six furlongs—Harvest, 90 pounds (Griffin), 11 to 5, won; Marguerite, 96 (J. Lamley), 3 to 1, second; Marguerite, 86 (Brooks), 13 to 5, third. McMurtry, 105 (Bergen), 4 to 1; Madrid, 105 (Sims), 20 to 1; Sandalwood, 97 (Moseby), 50 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:18¾.

Fourth race, 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile—Dandelion, 107 pounds (Snedeker), 7 to 1, won; Double Cross, 106 (McDermott), 3 to 1, second; Virgie, 109 (Jones), 4 to 1, third. Rocquefort, 105 (Lamley) 5 to 1; Hesmile, 106 (Lamley), 7 to 1; and Burlington, 112 (Martin), 2 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:47.

Fifth race, for 2-year-olds, one-half mile—Chevalier, 105 pounds (McDermott), 4 to 1, won; Wolsey, 109 (Midgley), 6 to 1, second; Nenagata, 107½ (Martin), 5 to 1, third. Dutchess, 105 (Snedeker), 7 to 1; Blossom, 102 (Griffin), 8 to 5; Old Socks, 100 (N. Hill), 30 to 1, and Ripple, 105 (Blake), 10 to 1 also ran. Time, 1:03½.

Sixth race, one mile, selling, 3-year-olds, one-half mile—Loving Heart, 110 pounds: Jennie T., 107; Chateau, 103; Nat Goodwin, 103; Clara A. colt, 103; Pie, 103; Society, 100; Jennie M., 99; Annie M., 99; Sabine, 98.

Third race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Frieze, 110 pounds; Westchester, 109; Onward, 109; Alrioni, 109; Hoey, 101; Alcalde, 98; Midget, 85.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—Kingston, 120 pounds; Yorkville Belle, 115; Diablo, 114; Blitzen, 105; Parade, 104; Mordotte, 107; Hamilton, 106; Badge, 105; Count, 95.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Early Blossom, 106 pounds; Fremont, 105; Uncle Sim, 105; Wheeler, 100; Kirkover, 99; Circular, 96; Dalsyrian, 95; Pisa colt, 87; Tom Edison, 85.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Stowaway, 112 pounds; Bushranger, 112; Prince George, 112; Jack Lovell, 112; One, 112; Metchem, late C. & E. 112; —, 112.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 14.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Elizabeth races as follows:

First race—Stonenell, $15; Beldemonio, $12; Walcott, $10; Terrifier, $8; field, $6.

Second race—Chatesu, $10; Ellen H. and Jennie W., $8 each; Nat Goodwin and Pie, $5 each; field, $10.

Third race—Sophomore, $20; Airplant, $16; Frieze and Alcalde, $8 each; Onward, $6; Hoey, $5; Midget, $3.

Fourth race—Yorkville Belle, $20; Kingston, $10; Blitzen and Hamilton, $8 each; field, $5.

Fifth race—Early Blossom, $15; Kirkover, $10; Dalsyrian, $8; Wheeler and field, $5 each.

Sixth race—Prince George, $15; One, $10; Stowaway and Jack Lovell, $5 each; field, $3.

Race Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 14.—Summary of today's races:

First race, five furlongs—Nellie Van won, Ida Glen second, Lodi third. Time, 1:02¾.

Second race, five furlongs—Bonnie Jean colt won, Seaside second, Ovation third. Time, 1:02¾.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Lottie Mills won, Misty Maid, second; Top Gallant, third. Time, 1:14¾.

Fourth race, one mile—El Rayo won; Dinero, second; St. Patrick, third. Time, 1:42¾.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Tigress won; St. Croix, second; Regal, third. Time, 1:14¾.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Quartermaster won; Crawford, second; Condee, third. Time, 1:14¾.

ANSON WILL SUE BUCKENBERGER.

Claim That Pittsburg's Manager Has Made a Breach of Contract.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 14.—[Special.]—Capt. Anson, manager of the Chicago ball team, will be a plaintiff in a suit against Buckenberger, manager of the Pittsburgs. When Buckenberger brought the Pittsburgs here to Atlanta it was upon an agreement that they were to play a number of games with the Chicagos. Buckenberger played about one-half the games scheduled, and Thursday night left the city without as much as saying good-bye to Anson. Anson heard of the contemplated departure just before Buckenberger left and secured an attorney to stop him, but he had gone before Anson could get the proper papers, and now Anson says he will sue the Pittsburg manager for a breach of contract. Cleveland plays Chicago tomorrow, and Louisville comes Monday for a series of five games.

Yale, 4; Dartmouth, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14.—[Special.]—Yale and Dartmouth gave an excellent exhibition of baseball playing this afternoon. Not a Dartmouth man got beyond first base. The score:

Yale	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Boston, 1; Petersburg, 0.

RICHMOND, Va., April 14.—[Special.]—The ball game at Petersburg, Va., today between the Bostons and the Petersburg team resulted in a score of 1 to 0 in favor of the former. The score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New York, 17; N. Y. A. C., 7.

NEW YORK, April 14.—[Special.]—The New Yorks played the New York Athletic club team today. Rain stopped the game in the sixth inning. The score:

New York A. C.	1	2	0	4	0	—	7		
New York	3	7	1	7	0	—	17		

Brooklyn, 9; Paterson, 1.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 14.—[Special.]—The Paterson team tackled the Brooklyns today and lost by the following score:

Brooklyn	4	0	0	1	0	4	0	—	9
Paterson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

First Chess Game Won by Lasker.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 14.—[Special.]—The first game of the chess tourney was won by Lasker in forty moves this afternoon.

Local Sporting Notes.

The games in the Boston pool tournament were: Hennock defeated Sperry, Gilbert beat Bird, and Ambrose took care of King.

Any good amateur ball player desiring to play in the City League can secure a position by writing at once to E. Wirtz, Secretary, 48 Madison street.

Big Bill Schriver, after a gallant fight for his old salary, capitulated yesterday and telegraphed President Hart that he would sign a Chicago club contract and leave at once for the South to fit himself for the season's work.

Next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the spring contests in boxing, wrestling, and fencing will be held at the Athenæum gymnasium. The feature of the evening will be a fencing contest between George Heintz Jr. and Capt. Alberto Ferri, late of the Italian army.

Capt. T. H. Mowsery has replied to a challenge issued by Capt. Thomas Phelan of Kansas City for a broadsword contest for points, before any reputable athletic club, that he will accept Capt. Phelan's challenge subject to three conditions: First, that the contestants be clothed above the waist as well as below; second, the sword to have the German student dueling blade; third, some thoroughly reputable athletic club to provide a purse.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla CURES

HUNDREDS of Physicians SAY SO
THOUSANDS of Druggists SAY SO
MILLIONS of Patients SAY SO
TAKE IT and you will SAY SO

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, better than any other **Spring Medicine**, fully prepares the system to resist the ailments and epidemics peculiar to **March, April, May.** It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, quickens the appetite and imparts real and lasting benefit to every tissue and organ of the body. Positive proof of this statement may be had from anyone who has faithfully taken this wonderful medicine.

Read the statement of NATHAN S. CLEAVELAND, whose father was for 40 years Professor in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: "I believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine. For Loss of Energy, That Tired Feeling, for Debility, Dizziness, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, or for Loss of Appetite, this remedy has to me always been an unfailing specific. It gives tone to the stomach, aids digestion, overcomes restlessness, irritability, and nervousness, and exerts a beneficial and healthy action as a brain and nerve restorative. My father believed in the great medicinal value of this remedy, and never failed to recommend it, whenever opportunity offered. Some years ago, he urged my youngest sister to take it for debility, and a low state of the blood, and the result of her following his advice was very gratifying. She improved in health and strength from the first and was soon as well as ever. Whenever any one asks me, 'What do you consider the best blood-purifier?' my answer is, 'Ayer's Sarsaparilla.'"—NATHAN S. CLEAVELAND, 376 Centre st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Cures others, will cure you

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

First Fleet Starts for the Straits.

The outer harbor presented a busy scene last night shortly before midnight. Lights were burning on the steamers Andaste being here and great clouds of black smoke were rolling out of the stacks. It was the departure of the first steamers from Chicago to the Straits of Mackinac, and thence to Buffalo. The old superstition of unlucky Friday still ruled and midnight was selected for departure. The steamers City of Paris, City of Venice, William Sauber, and Iosco went out. The steamer C. B. Lockwood had over a day the start of them, having left Milwaukee Thursday evening. The steamers Onoko, P. D. Armour, W. H. Egan, Plankinton, and F. W. Vance, which also loaded grain here and were compelled to go to Milwaukee on account of the crowded condition of the river here, left at midnight. It is likely that the Onoko and one or two others will get away today, but the majority will not be able to leave for a week yet. The Western Transit company will get the Hudson out Sunday or Monday of next week. The Lehigh Valley line will have a steamer leaving by Thursday, while the Lackawanna may get away Monday. It will be the latter part of next week before the Anchor and Union lines will be able to move the freight accumulated at their docks.

Viaducts to the Yacht Harbor.

President Fish of the Illinois Central has notified the Chicago Yachting Association that his company will not object to the construction of a viaduct across its tracks from Lake Front Park to the proposed yacht anchorage at the south end of the basin. It is proposed to construct a commodious viaduct for pedestrians only from the park to a club-house which is to be erected on

ALL AFTER THE PRIZE

BOYS WANT TO VISIT THE FAIR AT "THE TRIBUNE'S" EXPENSE.

They Enthusiastically Enter the Contest to Win Free Transportation to Chicago, Admission to the Exposition, and Board for Six Days by Getting Subscribers for the Saturday Issue of this Paper—Conditions of the Work—Some of the Lads Now in the Field.

In response to an offer made by THE TRIBUNE to give a free trip to the World's Fair to the person who would send the largest list of subscribers for the Saturday edition of THE TRIBUNE, the subscriptions to be taken for a period covering the World's Fair, a number of young hustlers, most of whom reside in Indiana, have entered into active contest for the

SOME OF THE CONTESTANTS.

prize. In order to give the boys and girls of small towns the same chance that competitors in a large town would have, the trip is offered to the person whose list is the largest in proportion to the size of the town. The boy who obtains twenty-six subscriptions in a village of 500 people will make a larger showing and have a better credit than an organizer who secures fifty names in a town of 1,000 population, because in the former case an average of five and one-fifth subscriptions to each 100 people is taken, while in the latter the average is only five. In this way the worker in the rural district is on exactly the same footing as that of his city cousin, who has more people to work among.

From the day the offer was made THE TRIBUNE has had a large number of applications from boys who desire to take hold of the project. To each applicant a printed circular, giving full particulars, is sent, so that a clear understanding is had at the start. Blanks and envelopes with which to make remittances are also furnished each competitor. One of the imperative rules of the contest is that only new subscriptions will be accepted. The person who stops his paper from a regular dealer for the purpose of helping out a contest will not count as a subscriber. Interference in any way with the business of regular dealers will not be permitted. The victor in the contest receives for his enterprise free transportation to the World's Fair, admission to the Fair for six days, and board for a like period, the expense of all to be borne by THE TRIBUNE.

First in the Work.

The first boy to send in a list was Paul P. Moffett, son of E. D. Moffett, editor of the *Times* of Hartford City, Ind. Master Paul writes THE TRIBUNE in a manner that speaks volumes for his business-like qualities, although he is still a schoolboy. He has taken hold of the matter just as though he had been doing the same sort of thing for years.

Ralph Seymour is organizing a club in La Porte, Ind., and writes enthusiastically of his progress and prospects. He is 17 years of age, and resides with his widowed mother at Jackson and Jefferson streets, La Porte. He is a student in the high school, having successfully passed through all grades up to the eleventh, through which he is now working.

Ten minutes after the proposition of THE TRIBUNE became known in Logansport, Ind., three boys became enthusiastic enough to take hold of the scheme at once. Each of these enterprising young Americans possesses the traits clearly defined in people who win.

Willie Bushing is the best known newsboy in the State of Indiana. His particular aim in life is to see that no knight of the grip on any of the twenty-nine passenger trains leaving the Logansport depot every day is allowed to suffer for the want of a copy of THE TRIBUNE. He boards and works in turn each of these trains, as thousands of drummers, to whom his face is familiar, will testify. This young contestant, though only 10 years old, is the pride of energy-loving Logansport as well as of his mother, to whose support he contributes his earnings.

The other boys have their distinguishing marks, Louie Cramer numbering more acquaintances in his list than many persons of mature age. It is said that he can call by name more people living outside of Logansport than any other resident of the town. He is connected with the Burnett House, where he has met the faces he so well remembers.

Herbert Moore, who now stands third in the active contest in Logansport, has in full measure the grit of his competitors. He is always on hand to turn an honest penny. Several leading firms of Logansport employ him as a collector, and as a 14-year-old financier he stands at the head of the list.

All Three Deemed Hustlers.

These three boys are all on the track for THE TRIBUNE'S purse. Within an hour's time after they got the "go" they were able to report subscriptions for THE TRIBUNE for a period covering the World's Fair as follows:

Bushing	15
Cramer	7
Moore	6

Arthur, the 15-year-old son of Eugene W. Kelley of Muncie, Ind., is another active contestant. He started his list without the least trouble. He takes a turn of an hour or so among his friends and returns to his home with a broad ten-subscriber smile and with a look that says "Guess I'll see the White City at THE TRIBUNE'S expense."

Among the other Indiana contestants, of whom we shall have more to say later, are E. E. Shinn, news agent, Montpelier, Ind.; Roy Burroughs, Bluffton, Ind.; Guy Cramer, Flora, Ind.; Foss Shank, Camden, Ind.; G. A. Koents, Plymouth, Ind.

Among the Illinois boys who have entered into the contest is the son of J. W. Crane, special agent of the Ætna Insurance company, Decatur, Ill. Young Mr. Crane seems to have a knack of handling an undertaking, and he has been encouraged by his father to work his way to the Fair. Carl E. Ross, No. 240 McLean street, Lincoln, Ill., has written THE TRIBUNE an exceedingly businesslike letter, and seems to have the big White City with all its magnificent attractions "in sight." Of these and other Illinois contestants we shall give sketches in a future issue.

THE TRIBUNE has a hustler for Saturday subscriptions at Rochester, Ind., in the person of Levi Williamson, a close student in the High School of that town. Within a short time after the proposition was made to him he was making the rounds of his friends with flattering success. The people of Rochester say that if Levi is as good a solicitor as he is a scholar he will spend a week at the World's Fair on THE TRIBUNE'S proposition.

Boys and girls who desire to enter the contest should address THE TRIBUNE (Country Circulation Department), Chicago.

A Nubian Temple.

The Temple of Ypsambul, in Nubia, is cut from a solid rock and its entrance is guarded by four statues, each 65 feet high, 25 feet across the shoulders, the face 7 feet long, the ear over 3 feet.

SORES FROM HEAD TO FEET

Skin Dried Up. Could not Shut Her Eyes. Weighed at Six Months less than Seven Pounds. Spent $100 in Druggists and Doctors. Completely Cured in One Month by CUTICURA REMEDIES at Cost of $5.00. Now a Strong, Healthy, Full-Weight Child. See Portrait.

When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face and it kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. We doctored for it, but she did not improve, and finally the scab started to fall off, and then she had boils. She had as many as forty on her head at one time, and as many more on her body. After a boil would break the scab would form again. When she was six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than she did when she was born, and her skin started to dry up and got so bad that she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but laid with them half open. About this time, at the earnest request of friends, I started using the

CUTICURA

Remedies, and *in one month she was completely cured.* The scab and boils were entirely gone and she slept and ate like another baby. The doctor and drug bill were over *one hundred dollars*, the Cuticura bill was not more than *five dollars*. My child is now two years old, and is as strong and healthy as any child of her age, and I can truthfully say it is all owing to the CUTICURA REMEDIES. See photograph inclosed. I will willingly write to any mother whose child has skin disease, giving full particulars of how I used them.

Yours with a Mother's Blessing, MRS. GEO. H. TUCKER, Jr., 335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Mailed free, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Red, Rough, and Oily Skin,

Prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated CUTICURA SOAP. Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion as well as toilet soaps.

Lincoln Park Lodges the Boss Butters—

TWO MAGNIFICENT SPECIMENS.

You can see the only Rocky Mountain Sheep in Captivity at Lincoln Park on Sunday. You should use the great

Kirk's American Family Soap

The Boss Dirt-Butter, every day. The only Safe Laundry Soap to use—no poisonous greases—no adulteration—no excess of strong lye to eat the hands and clothes—BUT, a pure, wholesome, quick-cleaning, labor-saving Soap. Used by all first-class dairy and Buttermen to keep cans, pails, and pans sweet and clean.

For Factory Workers—Kirk's Dusky Diamond Tar Soap—removes the dirt.

CHOLERA MAY COME THROUGH CANADA.

Reports That Immigrants from Hamburg Are Being Smuggled Through.

MONTREAL, Que., April 14.—A cablegram has been received here to the effect that immigrants from Hamburg, who started out of infected districts, are being smuggled through to Canadian ports via Liverpool. The steamship men deny the truth of the cable. F. R. Lachapelle, head of the Provincial Board of Health, said that he thought it possible to bring infected immigrants into Canada by way of England. He thought there was no immediate danger as far as Montreal was concerned, as navigation had not opened here yet. As to the likelihood of such infected immigrants passing through Halifax, Dr. Lachapelle would not express an opinion. A passenger agent of one of the railway lines said:

Immigrants from any part of Europe can book to Liverpool and London and not be stopped, even if they are from infected ports. They can rebook there to Canada. The steamships and railways will take their money and stand the chance of their being stopped on this side. If this cable is reliable, and it is sent by a responsible person, there is every need for the health authorities here to bestir themselves.

THE EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW.

Murderers Die by the Rope at Camden, N. J., and Rockville, Md.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 14.—John Hill, colored, aged 19, was hanged this morning for murdering Joseph Dodson, aged 21 years, also colored, Oct. 16 last, in a quarrel over politics. Hill at first implicated two saloonkeepers, Albert Reed and Marwood Derrickson, alleging that they had hired him to commit the deed for a compensation of $2.50, but later confessed that he alone was responsible for Dodson's death.

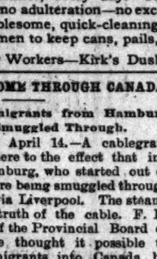
ROCKVILLE, Md., April 14.—William Bond was hanged at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Margaret Cephas Nov. 23, 1891. The crime was a brutal one. Bond was convicted entirely on circumstantial evidence, and persistently asserted his innocence to the end.

Robert Louis Stevenson Is Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 14.—Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, who it was reported would arrive on the Mariposa from Sydney on his way to London, stopped off at Samoa on account of ill-health and has given up his proposed trip.

The Rugged Child

is largely an "outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise usually produce sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain great benefit from



Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

THE PICKET LINES

Of health should be doubly guarded at this season. The air reeks with chilly moisture, the weather is changeable and uncertain. These conditions are

TERRIBLE DANGER POINTS

For the lungs and pipes. Beware of the cold, the cough, the chest pain, the inflammation,

THE DEADLY PNEUMONIA,

The racked lung, the dreaded Consumption. Put on duty only the strongest guard, the oldest and most faithful stand-by,

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Break up your cold at once. Stop your cough. Drive out that inflammation in time. Defy that Pneumonia. Cure that Consumption.

THE PULMONIC SYRUP

Acts quickest and surest of all remedies on the lungs. The oldest and best approved standard for every lung trouble.

Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Diseases of Lungs, Stomach, and Liver mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. F. L. ANDERSON

GRADUATE College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

SPECIALTY: MICROSCOPICAL AND CHEMICAL

ANALYSIS OF URINE.

FOR DIAGNOSING LIVER, KIDNEY, AND URINARY DISEASES.

References—J. R. Hinds, State Auditor, Pierre, South Dakota; Dr. J. G. Mansfield, St. Joseph, Mich.; Wm. Tillotson, 110 Dearborn st., Chicago; Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff, McVicker's Building, Chicago.

TREATMENT IF DESIRED.

Out-of-town samples of urine may be sent by express. Write for further information.

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HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISH TODAY:

I.

Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

By Horatio Bridge, U. S. N. With Portraits and Other Illustrations. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges, and Gilt Top, $1.25.

Commodore Bridge, who died recently at the advanced age of eighty-seven, was one of Mr. Hawthorne's college classmates, and for more than forty years his intimate personal friend. This fact imparts to these reminiscences a peculiar and striking value. The volume also contains some very interesting correspondence, showing the great novelist as a letter-writer, and the portraits have been newly engraved from authentic likenesses.

II.

The Dictator.

A Novel of Politics and Society. By Justin McCarthy, M. P., Author of "A Short History of Our Own Times," etc. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

The hero of this romance is the temporarily deposed ruler of a South American republic who is recruiting his fortunes in England preparatory to a return to the country from which he has been exiled. The characters are admirably drawn, and each is distinguished by some strikingly original trait, the portrayal of which adds not a little zest to the narrative. There is plenty of incident in the story, with glimpses of public and private life in London, and a strong undercurrent of political strategy tempered with love-making and not unmixed with tragedy.

III.

The Philosophy of Singing

By Clara Kathleen Rogers. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.50.

This is not simply a manual of methods, but a thoughtful treatise upon the true principles which govern the art of singing in its highest aspects. As such it involves a consideration of the relations existing between art and ethics, from which are deduced a series of valuable and practical suggestions for the application and elucidation of the laws of vocal music.

IV.

The Earl of Aberdeen.

By the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon. With Photogravure Portrait. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $1.00. ("The Queen's Prime Ministers Series.")

No authentic biography of the Prime Minister whose government was responsible for the Crimean war has hitherto been published. This biography is written by the Son of Lord Aberdeen, who is thoroughly familiar with his father's correspondence, and who, as private secretary to his father during the period of his premiership, possesses a knowledge of the inner history of the time such as is shared only by the few among Lord Aberdeen's colleagues who still survive.

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V.

Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa.

By Henry M. Stanley. 32mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 50 cents. ("Harper's Black and White Series.")

Contains a brief history of England's connection with the slave trade, and a review of the work which the European powers are doing for the suppression of the slave traffic.

Other late issues in the Black and White Series:

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EPILEPSY OR FITS.

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—I say, Yes; all forms and the worst cases. After 30 years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; *cured*, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of *to-day*. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address,

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Train leaves Polk Street Depot, on the C. & E. I. R. R., 12:50 p. m. sharp, stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., 55th-st., 63d-st., and Kensington. Call at Our Office for Free Tickets.

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The World's Fair Directors, realizing the enormous demand there will be during the Fair for restaurant accommodations, authorized the incorporation of the Columbian Casino Company with a capital stock of $200,000. The Casino will be the only building on the grounds proper used exclusively for restaurant purposes. It will be equipped, managed, and operated by the Casino Company, which is composed of some of the best known caterers in America, with Ernest Sadler as President. These gentlemen at once determined to make the Casino the most perfect restaurant and cafe the world has ever known. It will have a seating capacity of about four thousand persons, and is designed to serve from thirty to forty thousand persons each day. Such is what this wonderful World's Fair restaurant will be. Chicago Depot—West End Harrison-st. Bridge. Tel. Main 1430.

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PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—HEADQUARTERS Department of the Missouri, Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Illinois, March 16, 1893. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, accompanied by written guarantees signed by two responsible persons, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1893, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing such quantities of Fresh Beef for issues, and Choice cuts of Fresh Beef for sales, as may be required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Fort Brady, Michigan, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fort Mackinac, Michigan, Fort Reno, O. T., Fort Riley, Kansas, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Fort Sill, O. T., Fort Supply, I. T., and Fort Wayne, Michigan, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1893. Proposals will be received up to and opened at the same hour at the several posts, by the respective commissaries of such posts, each post commissary receiving proposals for his own post only. Blanks for proposals and guarantees and circular of instructions to bidders, giving full information as to the quality of the beef etc., required, manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of issue and payment, will be furnished on application to this office or to the A. C. S. of any post. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to the undersigned, or to the A. C. S. at the post bid for. J. H. GILMAN, Major and C. S., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Missouri.

RUPTURE.

DR. PARKER, the most noted Rupture Specialist in the world, has made a life study of Rupture, and has discovered a method of treatment that will cure any case of Rupture in from 30 to 90 days. This is no quack remedy, but a scientific method of treatment. The Doctor will send you a book free, in which he explains his method of treatment, and gives the names and addresses of hundreds of people who have been cured by him. Write for this book. Address

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A DIAMOND cannot be regarded as an investment. Can't you INVEST on these terms? Our stock will interest you.

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HOUSE IN A DEADLOCK.

PUBLIC BUSINESS AT SPRINGFIELD EFFECTUALLY BLOCKED.

Wrangle Over the Senatorial Apportionment Bill Continued—Unless the Democrats Can Muster a Quorum, Which Is Not Likely Soon to Be Done, Nothing Can Be Accomplished—Letter Book of the Minnesota Coal Combine to Be Turned Over to the Attorney-General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—What promises to be a long deadlock is now on in the House. Unusual attention was given to the reading of the journal in the House this morning. The Republicans were exceedingly anxious to know just how the record had been fixed up in reference to the motions and parliamentary points made regarding the disposition of the Senatorial apportionment bill. The journal did not show the appeal made by Mr. Paddock when the Chairman had ruled it required a two-thirds vote to send the Senatorial apportionment bill to any other than the Committee on Senatorial Apportionment. According to the journal, the question before the House was the motion of Mr. O'Connell that the rules be suspended and the bill recalled and sent to the Committee on Labor and Industrial Affairs.

As soon as the clerk had finished reading the journal Mr. Paddock got the floor and after pointing out what he declared were inaccuracies of the journal he offered an amendment that his appeal be inserted and also that the records show that Mr. Berry, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Hawley, and himself had demanded the call of the yeas and nays on the appeal. Mr. Paddock held that when Mr. O'Connell made his motion he (Paddock) had not yielded the floor. On his motion to amend the journal he demanded the yeas and nays.

Speaker Crafts contended the gentleman from Kankakee was in error and called upon the stenographer to read his notes. This, of course, sustained the position of the Speaker. The Speaker declared he distinctly recollected the proceedings and said when the gentleman from Kankakee made his motion the Chair had stated he was in doubt as to whether it should be entertained, and the gentleman from McLean then made his motion. He said after Mr. O'Connell had made his motion Mr. Paddock took his appeal.

Mr. Berry sided with Mr. Paddock. On the roll-call on Paddock's motion to amend the journal the Democrats broke a quorum. A motion to adjourn being lost, Mr. McKinley moved to refer the journal and the amendments of Mr. Paddock to the Committee on Rules. This time the Republicans broke a quorum. The motion to adjourn was again made, and received 70 yeas and 64 nays, the Democrats voting solidly for adjournment, and the Republicans voting solidly against it.

The roll-call showed eight Democratic absentees and eleven Republicans, and clearly indicates there will be no business in the House until the Democrats either correct the journal or secure the attendance of a quorum of Democrats. It is not likely they will be able to do this soon. The steering committee is doubtful if it will be able to get seventy-seven Democrats together at any time during the remainder of the session. Should this be the case, the outlook for legislation is not promising, as the Republicans declare they will not participate in any business until the wrong of yesterday is corrected.

Only a few Senators were in their seats this morning, so little business was done. The reports of half a dozen committees were handed in and approved. A number of bills were advanced to the order of third reading, among them one to reduce the rate of interest on foreclosure and redemptions from 8 to 6 per cent, and another to enlarge and extend Lincoln Park by filling in Lake Michigan and building a sea wall. Senator Campbell's bill to compel State, County, City, School, and Park Treasurers and other custodians of public funds to account for interest on public funds under their control was made a special order on second reading for next Wednesday.

Both Houses adjourned till 5 p. m. Monday.

COAL COMBINE'S BOOK TO BE KEPT.

Minnesota Senate Directs That It Be Given the Attorney-General.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 14.—[Special.]—The Senate today adopted a concurrent resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to turn the letter book seized from the coal combine manager, Rhodes, over to the Attorney-General for use as evidence in the prosecution of the combine. Gov. Nelson sent in a veto of the bill reorganizing the State Board of Health, increasing the term of office to seven years, and cutting out the salary of the Secretary. The Governor opposed both innovations.

In the House the following bills were recommended for passage:

A Senate substitute for the House bill taxing inheritances; taxing gross earnings of drawing-room car and other companies and the output of mines; raising the salary of the State Insurance Commissioner from $2,500 to $3,000, and his deputy from $1,500 to $2,000; providing that after a person is convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged he shall be kept in the State Prison at least one year before execution.

In the House tonight the bill giving to towns of 5,000 population or over the right of local option in the sale of liquors was passed.

AGAINST LODGES OF ORANGEMEN.

Michigan Senate After a Hot Religious Debate Votes for Their Rejection.

LANSING, Mich., April 14.—[Special.]—When the bill incorporating Orange lodges in Michigan came up on the third reading in the Senate today an amendment was offered providing that the organization should in its ritual disclaim all loyalty to the British government and not permit anything to be taught by the order tending to incite its members against any citizen of this State on account of his or her religious beliefs. This amendment precipitated a fierce religious discussion in which much bitterness was manifested. The amendment was finally defeated and the bill likewise failed of passage. The vote was reconsidered and another attempt will be made to pass it.

The Committee on Taxation reported favorably on a bill providing for the return to State system of taxation and the treatment of real estate mortgages as personal property for the purposes of assessment. The Insurance committee recommended the passage of the bill prohibiting unauthorized companies from soliciting business in the State. The House bill making an appropriation for the mining school was amended by reducing the appropriation for current expenses $5,000 and increasing for new buildings $10,000. The House killed the bill substituting a tax of 2 per cent on the net premiums of life insurance for the present rate of 3 per cent on gross premiums.

The proceedings brought by Senator Turnbull against President Giddings and Secretary Alward of the Senate and by Representative Barkworth against Speaker Tatum and Clerk Miller of the House to compel them to receive and order printed in the legislative journal certain protests which were rejected by the presiding officers, and subsequently by the respective bodies, on the ground that they were couched in disrespectful language, were dismissed by the Supreme Court today. The court held that the officers performed merely a clerical function, acting as agents for both Houses.

Bay State Criminal Law Stands.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—[Special.]—The Massachusetts Senate has accepted an adverse report of the Committee on the Judiciary in the matter of the bill providing that persons charged with murder and summoned before a court in inquest proceedings may have counsel. The committee gave no reason for making an adverse report.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Conscience Makes Cowards

Of us all, says Hamlet, but there are some people who have no conscience at all. Among them are dealers who endeavor to palm upon the public cheap, corrosive substitutes of pure and fragrant Sozodont. Let the public be on its guard against such shams.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, 25c. a box.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat.

Secure a sound mind and sound digestion by using Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

A SPECIAL SALE OF FINE SHOES.

Rare Bargains in High Class Footwear.

The world-wide reputation of this house for the finest footwear at the lowest prices will be increased (if such a thing is possible) by these three very special bargains for Saturday:

Cans & Maison's Ladies' Button and Lace Boots, French cloth or kid tops, new shaped last, pat. tipped toes, genuine hand-sewed and hand-turned, glove fitting—a saving Saturday of $1.00 a pair; not $6.00, but — $5.00

Ladies' Hand-Made Tan Blucher Oxford Ties, value $4.50 — $3.00

Ladies' Button and Lace Shoes, hand turned, hand welt, all the latest spring styles; narrow or new square toe; pat. tipped; kid or fine black cloth tops; some of the $5.00 kind in this lot at — $3.00

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE MONEY.

Special Sale of Children's Outer Garments.

We are the Headquarters for everything pertaining to Children's wear. Not only the *newest* styles are to be found here, but styles originated by us, which cannot be seen elsewhere. To clothe your children with the highest art, in the best goods, at the lowest prices, you must come to Mandels'.

Misses' Butterfly Cape Reefers, in Scotch mixed cheviots — $9.00

Misses' Reefers in plain colors and fancy mixtures, satin lined throughout, sizes 12, 14, and 16 — $7.00

Children's Genestas in fancy blue, trim'd with black braid, sizes 4 to 14 — $3.75

Children's Navy Blue Serge Genestas, sizes 4 to 14 — $2.00

GEORGE M. PULLMAN TO BUILD A CHURCH

It Will Be at Albion, N. Y., in Memory of His Mother.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—[Special.]—George M. Pullman and his daughter, Miss Florence, paid a flying visit to Rochester yesterday. The girlhood of Mr. Pullman's mother was spent at Albion, a thriving town thirty miles west of this city, and a year seldom passes that the millionaire is not a visitor to the town. On the last visit he told the village officials of his intention to erect a church in memory of his mother. Mr. Pullman was accompanied yesterday by an architect from Chicago who has drawn plans for the church, which will be a handsome stone structure, the estimated cost of which is $50,000. It will be dedicated to the Episcopal service. The visitors were met by a committee of Albion's leading citizens who escorted them about the village and expressed the gratitude of the town for the donation. After inspecting the proposed site the party returned to Rochester and was entertained at an informal dinner party given by Mrs. A. M. McDonnell. The other guests were ex-State Treasurer Frederick Cook and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins. Mr. Pullman left last night in his private car for Chicago.

NO FREE BEER ON THE CAMPUS.

Faculty Interferes with a Lehigh Student Class Custom.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 14.—[Special.]—In keeping with a time-honored custom at Lehigh University, the freshman class a few days ago voted to give the sophomores free beer on the night of the cremation of Calculus in June. The proposed revival of the custom has caused so much dissatisfaction among the students that President Lamberton today informed the sophomores publicly that beer would not be tolerated on the campus. This action was expected for the row at college over the beer question was commented upon from the pulpit and was denounced in many private families. The sixty freshmen who voted for free beer and who were instrumental in reviving the custom have received letters from town girls, smacking of a boycott, while some parents have refused them the freedom of their houses, where they were formerly welcome.

Married to His Third Wife Fifty Years.

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., April 14.—[Special.]—John W. Crisfield claims to be the only man in the country who has been married to his third wife for fifty years. Last evening the aged couple celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, and among the guests was an old friend who had been Mr. Crisfield's best man at his first wedding. Mr. Crisfield married his third wife March 13, 1843. He is 84 years old and in vigorous health.

What is it?

In point of fact, it is the freedom from poisonous and spurious ingredients, the excellence in flavor, that gives to

Dr. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.

their wide popularity and increasing sale.

The retail grocers are learning that quality rather than price is necessary to retain the confidence of customers and make a successful business.

L. MANASSE—OPTICIAN.

88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Inst'ts, etc. Magic Lanterns, Artificial Human Eyes.

1863. Consult the Old Reliable. 1893.

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AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

126 TO 132 MARKET ST CHICAGO.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 22ND:

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH ..... DRY GOODS
Including
A Large and Attractive Bankrupt Stock
of
DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, ETC., ETC.

Wednesday, April 19th...BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS
Including
A Very Desirable Line of Colored Footwear.

Thursday, April 20th..HATS, CAPS, and CLOTHING
On Same Day in Annex,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Large Line Decorated Adamantine China,
One car C. C. Ware,
50 cases Steel Blue and White Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Coffee Pots, Etc.
Also on Same Day,
GREAT FIRE SALVAGE SALE
of
Seasonable Clothing and Overcoats
Manufactured by
The Friend Bros.' Clothing Co.....Milwaukee, Wis.

Saturday, April 22d...UNCLAIMED PACKAGE SALE
For Account American Express Co.
At their Warehouse, Market and Van Buren-sts., City.
Comprising
Upwards of 4,000 Unclaimed Packages.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

For account of Fire Underwriters, at Public Auction ON THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH, AT 10 A. M., In main salesroom, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, the entire salvage of the

FRIEND BROS. CLOTHING CO.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing,

Inventoried Value $150,000.00.

Consisting principally of

$80,000 worth of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING of all kinds, including a fine line of Silk Coats and Vests, White Vests, etc., and

$70,000 worth of OVERCOATS manufactured expressly for this coming Fall Trade.

The condition of this stock is so fine that we feel sure it will be worth your while to attend this sale. The kind of goods this firm manufactures needs no comment, as their reputation speaks for itself, and this stock is the finest ever sold at public auction in Chicago, both in condition and quality.

Goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, April 18, at 8 a. m.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH,
On 4th floor of our Main Salesrooms,
The Entire Salvage of
THE STRAW & ELLSWORTH MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis., consisting of
2,500 cases Straw, Felt, and Wool Hats, all seasonable goods, well adapted for this spring trade.

Inventoried Value, $55,000.00.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
About the first week in May, the Entire Salvage of SNEDICOR & HATHAWAY, DETROIT, MICH., Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Fine Shoes.

Inventoried Value, $90,000.00.

Consisting of
3,500 cases Shoes and a large quantity of Leather Findings.
Goods on exhibition day before each sale.
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.
WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OPIUM or Morphine Habit Cured at Home. Trial Free. No Pain. Comp'd Oxygen Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

JAS. H. WALKER & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SATURDAY SPECIALS.

Another grand list of proper furnishings! Another day of remarkable bargains!

GLOVE SPECIALS SATURDAY.

New ideas in gauntlets just displayed. Every proper effect in gloves—here. Sole agents "Centemeri" kid gloves.

Ladies' 7-hook Foster Lacing Undressed Kid Gloves—Saturday — 75c—Value $1.25

Children's Mousquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves—Saturday — 50c—Were $1.00

Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves—extra heavy and fine — for 50c—Worth $1.00

Ladies' Silk Taffeta Gloves—in new spring shades — Saturday 15c—Value 25c.

BOYS' STYLISH SPRING SUITS.

Saturday becoming famous as a bargain day in boys' apparel—here.

Handsome Wool Suits in the season's pretty patterns—4 to 13—for one day only—Saturday — $3.55—were $5 and $5.50.

Elegant All-Wool Suits—neat and durable—ages 7 to 14 years—single and double breasted—latest spring styles—for Saturday only—at.. $5.55—were $8 to $9.

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR HALF.

"The time to buy."

Fine Initial Handkerchiefs—For Men, Women, and Children — 12½c—were 25 cts.

SILK UMBRELLA SPECIALS.

Good time to buy a good Umbrella cheap.

All our regular $5 and $6 Umbrellas—choicest effects—reduced — $3.95—This Sale

Navy-Blue All-Silk Umbrellas—porcelain ball handles and natural sticks—Saturday at — $3.49—Value $5.00

GIRLS' COATS FOR SATURDAY.

Saturday Specials in Ladies' Fashionable Coats and Capes.

Children's Jackets with Butterfly Capes—New and "Nobby"—three big Saturday Bargains at $6.50, $5.00, and — $3.50—Rare values.

Misses' Jackets with Butterfly Capes—Correct effects—four special lots for Saturday at $12, $10, $7.50, and — $6.50—Great chance

RIBBONS—A SATURDAY SALE.

Come in time.

Remnants of many styles and widths—worth 10c—15c and 20c—Choice for Saturday — 2c—this sale.

UNDERWEAR UNDER PRICE.

Secure a season's supply Saturday.

Ladies' fine imported Lisle Vests—six shades and black—down Saturday to — 50c—the 75c grade.

Fine Lisle Union Suits—with and without sleeves—knee or ankles—Saturday — $1.00—$1.25 value.

—The Cafe presents a recently revised menu—sure to please all who appreciate first-class service—pleasant surroundings—and moderate prices.

Our Matchless Millinery—Stylish, Serviceable Shoes—Novelty Neckdressings—Handsome Hosiery—Fashionable Furnishings for Men and Boys—and High Standard Toilet Articles—will interest close, correct buyers Saturday.

SMITH & STOUGHTON

ARE MANUFACTURERS OF

MEN'S FINE SHOES

AT BOSTON, MASS. They sell direct to the trade

At 80 Adams Street.

You pay no middlemen's profits in buying from them.

We have just received a lot of Men's Fine Russia Calf Tan Blucher Oxfords. They are perfect in fit, color, style, and quality, sizes 5 to 11, AA to E — Price $5.00

Send for our Catalogue—FREE.

SMITH & STOUGHTON, 80 Adams-st.

Peremptory Auction Sale OF

High Grade Bicycles

At Our Rooms This Day,

SATURDAY, APRIL 15,

AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' Cushion and Pneumatic Tire High Grade Safeties.

Largest Assortment ever offered in Chicago.

POSITIVELY NO RESERVE.

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO., 209 and 211 W. MADISON-ST.

By the West Side Auction House Co., 209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE

At our rooms this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. All classes of

FURNITURE, CARPETS

And Household Goods, and special sale of two Carloads FOLDING BEDS.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 9:30 THIS MORNING,

Great Clearing Sale.

25 Folding Beds, 150 New and Good Used CARPETS, GRAND PIANO, General Household Goods, Pictures, Cigars, and General Merchandise.

Expert General Auctioneer. Household and Real Estate Sales a Specialty. Appraisals made on Application. Address C. M. WILSON, 48 85th-st. Chicago.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK

We Close Out the Balance of

BICYCLES.

Warwicks, Victors, Tourists', Psyches, and many other leading makes. All New Stock with Pneumatic and Cushion Tires. Every Wheel new and perfect, ready for instant use. We have positive instructions to close out every Wheel left on our hands.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ADVANCE NOTICE.

Contents of PRIVATE HOTEL

35 ROOMS,

113 Cass-st., corner Erie,

MONDAY, APRIL 17th.

Everything First-Class.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BARNES HATS.

Unsurpassed for Quality and Style.

Silk $6. Derby $4. 71 Monroe.

CHAS. W. BARNES.

AMERICAN DESK AND SEATING CO. 270-272 Wabash Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL, HALL and CHURCH FURNISHINGS.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

The Clothing Departments,

3rd Floor—Accessible by all Passenger Elevators and Stairways.

FashionableAttire

For Boys and Children.

THIS Spring and Summer will be remarkable for the predominance, in Fashionable Apparel, of blue in Woolen Fabrics . . . Blue is so decidedly the leading color, that we have anticipated the great demand by making our advance Import order *ten times greater* than it was last season.

The Fabrics are Worsted Cheviots—soft and pliable. They are beautifully finished in weaves known as "The Mayo" and "Hopsack" . . . . We have these goods made up into the following charming, exclusive styles:

"*The New Admiral.*" "*The Columbia.*" "*The Toreador.*"
"*The Berton.*" "*The Knight.*" "*The Hollander.*"
"*The New Eton.*" "*The New Middy.*" Complete Lines.

Special Spring Sale,

"Annex" Dep't—*Basement Salesroom.*

Boys' Unlaundered Waists, 39c., *usually 75c.*
Boys' Overcoats—3 to 9 years—$5.00, *usually $7.50 and higher.*
Boys' Three-garment Suits—ages 10 to 16 years—$6.70, *usually $10 and more.*
Boys' Suits, Double and Single-Breasted, made from all-wool Scotch Cheviots—light and medium colors, $4.95, *usually $8.*
Boys' Indestructible Knee Pants, 98c.
Boys' Tennis Flannel Waists and Blouses, $1.40, *worth $2.50.*

Boys' Hats—50c., 60c., 70c., 98c.—in Derbys, Sailor, Yacht and Fedora Styles—Exceptional Bargains.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Our Shoe Department announces a Special Sale *to begin Saturday and continue through next week* of the following *new*, beautiful lines of

Spring Footwear.

The position of this Department as "*Headquarters for Fine Footwear*" is best illustrated by an examination of its *extremely artistic, trustworthy Footwear* and a comparison of its low—the lowest—prices with equal qualities elsewhere. The following several lines are in this special Sale:

Ladies' Cloth-top Boot—Patent tip—Opera last—Soft and Flexible, ... } $3.
Ladies' Fine Kid Boot—Patent tips—Light and heavy weight—very Stylish, ...

Ladies' Trube Kid Boot—Patent tips or plain—all styles of lasts—light and heavy weights, perfect fitting boot, ... } $4.
Ladies' Imperial Cloth top Boot—Patent tips—light, soft and durable Boot, ...

Ladies' Royal Pearl Kid Boot—cloth or kid top—patent tips—all weights—hand turn or hand welt—button, lace and Congress—on eight styles of lasts, ... } $5.

Newest Styles in Colored Shoes for Boys and Girls.

AN

Unusual Opportunity

Our great reduction sale (prior to removal to our new store, 145 and 147 State, 60 feet front) offers great inducements to purchase your China and Glass for the World's Fair season now. Every item in our immense stock has been marked down from 10% to 50%.

Burley & Company

77, 79, and 81 State-st.

CHINA AND GLASS. TOILET WARES.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ALL ARE RE-CHOSEN.

World's Fair Directors Elect the Old Officials.

THE CHOICE UNANIMOUS.

High Testimonial to the Work of James Dredge

IN A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Italian Lace Exhibit Turned Over to the Board.

APPLIED DESIGN WORK BY WOMEN

Forty-five members of the new Board of World's Fair Directors held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Rand-McNally Building and reelected the same officers that have conducted the affairs of the Exposition the last year. The officers of the board are:

President, H. N. Higinbotham; First Vice-President, Ferd W. Peck; Second Vice-President, E. A. Waller; Secretary, H. O. Edmonds; Treasurer, Anthony F. Seeberger; Auditor, W. K. Ackerman; Attorney, W. K. Carlisle.

While Mr. Carlisle is one of the officers he was not selected, as his position is an appointive one. However, the officers have decided to retain him.

Preceding the election of officers the directors passed the following preamble and resolutions in regard to the work performed for the Exposition by James Dredge of London:

WHEREAS, James Dredge of London, Eng., has from the inauguration of the work of preparation for holding the World's Columbian Exposition rendered invaluable service, both in Great Britain and on the continent, in making known its plan and scope, in which he was at pains to make himself thoroughly familiar, giving to the enterprise the influence of his eminent professional knowledge and experience as an engineer and journalist, and also substantially in securing the participation in said International Exposition by the governments and people of Europe. Therefore, in testimony of our high appreciation of the services so rendered, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due and are hereby tendered to James Dredge for his able and continued efforts in promoting the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition; be it further

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, be forwarded to Mr. Dredge.

MANY WOMAN'S BUILDING EXHIBITS.

The Italian Lace Display Turned Over to the Board—Montana Fountain.

All exhibits will enter the Woman's Building by the west door, in order that the entries may be made without confusion and strictly according to the system of the Exposition. Each exhibit is first received by the Superintendent of Transportation and entered on his books before being transferred to the Woman's Building. Here it is received by Mrs. Starkweather, who has been appointed to this duty. Exhibits are absolutely pouring into the Woman's Building. Thursday the Countess de Brazza, Lady Commissioner from Italy, formally delivered the laces of Queen Marguerite to the Board of Lady Managers. They remained in the Woman's Building that night, four guards watching them in the room in which they were kept, and a fifth guard constantly patrolled before the door. The Lady Managers were in the building to a late hour Thursday evening, and returned yesterday morning, when the treasures were surrendered with a sigh of relief to the several special representatives of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, who were sent for the crown laces. They are now in a safe subject to the order of the President of the Exposition.

Everything is in admirable order at the Woman's Building, no other on the grounds being in a more advanced and satisfactory stage of preparation.

The handsome fountain sent by the women of Montana will go into the west vestibule of the Woman's Building. It consists of a base of granite, 8x4 feet, 6 inches high. On this base are arranged many valuable and beautiful ores, specimens of quartz crystals, etc. The capital is composed of small pieces of rose quartz, and on this is to be placed a silver shell lined with gold, 27 inches across the widest part. A vine and flowers of silver, the flowers colored by electric process to match natural ores, starts from the base and winds around the column.

WOMEN'S WORK AS DESIGNERS.

The Display to Be Made by the New York School.

Ellen Dunlap Hopkins will leave New York Sunday to place in position in the Woman's Building the exhibit of the New York School of Applied Design for Women. The display was put on view at the school last week and prizes awarded for the best pieces. The school was opened six months ago, and almost from the start was self-supporting. Beginning with twenty-five it numbers 200 students from twenty-eight different States. The object of the school is to furnish instruction for women in making designs for carpets, wall papers, oilcloths, book covers, and kindred objects that are open to ornamentation and decorative treatment. The school also trains women to do the work of draughtsmen for architects. The instructors are all practical men, employed in manufactories and architects' offices.

The exhibition at the school was strikingly displayed. On the first floor one room had its walls covered with original wall paper designs made by the pupils. There was a fine blending of soft, delicate colors in the backgrounds, bringing out designs not only artistic but restful. The prize for a design for Indian corn, offered by the *Art Amateur*, was won by Miss Morrill. A unique wall-paper design, which is copyrighted and called "the Dunlap plaid," was made by Miss Cora A. Jones. It shows blended shades of red, with lines of black and yellow. One of the most beautiful has a background of pale green, over which are scattered full-bloom pink roses. The prize is in the same design and coloring, with rough-sketching little Cupids stepping upon the rose leaves at the top. In the same room with the wall papers is the exhibit of historic ornament. This work has been most carefully executed, being the kindergarten of the Architectural Department. The designs of silk to be used for draperies and dresses show many original ideas. The prize silk design of Indian maize was made by Miss Jennie Van Salisbury. Another effective design was of peacock feathers. Designs for silk fans were also shown. One had a yellow background, scattered with white chrysanthemums. Through the yellow was a small, irregular design in gold.

The prize book-cover design is of Indian maize, 14x16 inches in size. It is bluish-gray in color, with a yellow border of maize. The dates 1492—1892 are upon the front of the cover. It was designed by Miss Jessie Van Brunt. The designs for Persian rugs are of exceptional merit.

In the architectural department was shown a complete set of plans for a casino, including ground plans and elevations.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONGRESS.

It Will Be the Most Important Gathering of the Kind Ever Held.

Dr. A. K. Crawford, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Homeopathic Medical Congress, to be held from May 1 to June 30, was at the Palmer House yesterday arranging for the accommodation of visiting physicians from all parts of the world.

"We shall have about 4,000 physicians here during the congress," said Dr. Crawford, "and I find no difficulty in securing accommodations at the best hotels. All this scare about extortionate rates is unwarranted. In every instance I have secured the regular rates charged by hotels now, the only difference being that each room must have two occupants. The Homeopathic Congress will be the largest and most important gathering of medical men ever held in the world, and will result in promoting a broader spirit among the so-called creeds in medical practice.

"We shall have climatologists, eclectics, and representatives from nearly all the nations of the globe so that vital questions can be practically discussed in all their varied phases. Learned men from the jungles of India will be here to explain the formation of cholera germs and remittant fevers so prevalent in India, men from Panama can enlighten us about Chagres fever, while those from the mountains of Brazil will be able to illustrate the pure air of the high altitudes along the Andes range where consumption was never known."

TO SHOW PENANG'S PRODUCT.

Display from the Island Will Be Placed with Malayan Exhibits.

"Penang will be represented at the Columbian Exposition in the exhibit from the Malayan Peninsula," said E. Ostran of Sumatra at the Palmer yesterday. "Americans have crude ideas of the little Island of Penang off the coast of Sumatra, though to English residents in India, from Calcutta to China, it is a popular health resort and designated as the 'gem of the Eastern seas.' The island is divided from the Malayan Peninsula by a narrow strait, and its luxurious vegetation and lofty wooded hills offer a haven of retreat during the heated term on the main land. The Penang exhibit will be principally soil products, sea shells, nutmegs, spices, and betel nut palms, from which the island derives its name, Pulo Penang being Malay for betel nut. A novel feature to Americans will be the people. They are a distinctive type of the Asiatic race, half Burmese, their mothers being Malay or demi-Chinese. The women, though well formed, are not handsome from an American view. What they consider marks of beauty will prove repulsive to the Americans. The American woman takes pride in white pearly teeth, which she shows behind pink lips, while the Malay woman blackens her teeth and chews the betel nut to give the lips a blood red appearance. When they laugh well you can imagine the picture. It is simply a difference in the idea of color, that's all."

ELABORATE STAINED GLASS WINDOW.

Boston Production Done After the Munich School or "Christ Before the Doctors."

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—[Special.]—There is now on exhibition at the Continental Stained Glass Works on Tremont street, this city, a beautiful window which is to be exhibited at the World's Fair. It is in the conventional painted style, so much used in Catholic churches, and a throng of admirers block the sidewalk throughout the day. It is a reproduction, about four by eight feet in size, of Hoffman's picture of Christ with the doctors in the Temple in brilliant coloring.

The central figure is that of the boy Jesus clad in yellow shaded, almost white, robe, and with a golden aureole about the head. At his right hand is a beautifully executed head with gray hair and beard and a standing figure in a green robe. At his left are three figures in violet, red, and purple robes.

The main light appears to fall over the scene from above, at the spectator's right, but the glow of the aureole and the light from the lamp out of sight are skillfully introduced. The background contains blue views, pillars, and dark, reddish-brown curtains. The expression of all faces is most admirable and all the details are carefully worked out.

The picture is made of antique glass, painted according to the Munich school, and a copy of it would cost $1,000. It will be shipped to Chicago next week.

For the Reception of the Liberty Bell.

Director-General Davis has received a letter from A. B. Farquhar, Executive World's Fair Commissioner for Pennsylvania, in which he states that all arrangements for the shipment to Chicago of the old Liberty bell and other valuable relics have been completed by the Mayor and Council of Philadelphia. The City of Philadelphia itself will contribute some interesting and rare documents—for instance, William Penn's Treaty with the Indians—and no end of Penn, Franklin, and Washington relics. The Liberty bell will be placed on a beautiful circular platform in the center of the rotunda, in the main entrance of the Pennsylvania Building. The bell will leave Philadelphia on a special car surrounded by a cordy railing. The Mayor, Council, and many prominent men will travel by this train. The special train will stop at prominent points en route. Its reception and installation at the Pennsylvania Building will be attended by all the Exposition authorities and the municipal authorities of Chicago. The bell will arrive in Chicago the Saturday preceding opening day, May 1.

Branch of the Royal Austrian Bank.

Arnold Weisberger, who is here representing the Imperial and Royal Bank of Austria, has made arrangements with the Chemical National Bank for the location of a branch of the Vienna institution in the "Old Vienna" street in Midway Plaisance. The consent of the Chemical National Bank was necessary, as it holds the exclusive privilege for banking accommodation at the Fair. Mr. Weisberger's branch will illustrate the methods of conducting banking affairs in Austria, and will in addition conduct business principally for the benefit of the Austrian exhibitors at the Fair.

Will Arrange the French Art Display.

M. Lamour, M. Barrieres, and A. Protopapov of Paris arrived at the Leland yesterday and will assist in arranging the art exhibit of France. They predict that many French artists will visit the Fair this summer to study the various types of American art with a view to introducing new ideas in Europe entirely foreign to the present conception of what constitutes the salient points of beauty and merit in a picture.

Local Managers' Office Closed.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—[Special.]—The office of the Massachusetts Board of World's Fair Managers was permanently closed tonight. Secretary Hovey goes to Chicago tomorrow and all business with the board henceforth can be attended to only in that city.

World's Fair Notes.

E. R. Grobler, Commissioner from the Orange Free State, South Africa, arrived here yesterday.

Messrs. Massey and Schwab held a short meeting of the Council of Administration yesterday; routine business.

A. Vercruysse, President of the Belgian Commission, and Alfred Simonis, a member of it have arrived in New York and are on their way to Chicago.

President Palmer is expected to arrive from Detroit tomorrow, Saturday morning, when the Board of Control of the National Commission will hold a session.

Invitations to attend the opening ceremonies have recently been dispatched by the foreign affairs department to the Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Mr. Kurn, the Japanese Government architect, yesterday made a thorough examination of the Hoo-den on Wooded Island and reported that no damage whatever was done.

Representatives of foreign dailies are beginning to arrive. Joel Cooke of the London *Times* and William Senior of the London *Daily News* will hereafter make their quarters at Administration Building.

M. and Mme. Lamour, M. Barrieres of Paris, and A. Protopaper of Moscow arrived at the Leland yesterday. They are to take charge of the exhibits sent to the Fair by houses in the cities from which they register.

Chief Buchanan of the Agricultural Department reports that no less than twenty-five live stock associations will hold their annual meetings at Assembly Hall upon the grounds during the period of the live stock exhibit.

A remarkably good showing is the tonnage of exhibits received by Chief Smith of the Transportation Exhibits Department. Up to April 1 3,177,309 pounds of all classes of exhibits have been reported to the Director-General.

The value of space about the Fair grounds may be judged from the fact that the man who will run a banana and peanut stand under the Illinois Central viaduct over Sixty-third street will pay to the railroad company $1,800 for the privilege.

The foreign affairs department has been officially notified of the appointment by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain of the Duchess of Veragua and Madame Dupuy de Lome, to specially represent the ladies of Spain at the World's Fair.

A dinner at the Richelieu, followed by a theater party, was given by Mr. Maurice W. Kosminski, General Western Agent of the French Line of Steamships, last night, in honor of the following gentlemen of the French Commission to the World's Fair: M. Mascart, the Marquis de la Tousana, and M. Motte.

ALL EYES ON GOLD.

ITS HEAVY EXPORT REVIVES SPECULATION AS TO BOND ISSUES.

Ruling Factor in the Business Situation in the Country—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade Shows Varying Prospects in the Leading Centers of Activity—Record of the Week in Wall Street Indicates a Conservative Tendency—Reports of the Clearing-House.

NEW YORK, April 14.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The ruling fact in the business situation is the outgo of gold, $3,500,000 Tuesday, $1,000,000 and possibly more today, with the prospect of a large amount next Tuesday. Treasury gold is again reduced below $2,000,000 in excess of the coulhon fund, and there is more talk of bond issues, with the old doubt whether these would meet the real difficulty, which is the enormous excess of imports over exports of goods. Pig iron is steady, though Bessemer is rather weaker; rails are stagnant and bar is offered by Western mills below cost of production at the East. Plates are a little stronger and the structural demand large, but the prices are extremely low. Copper is also a shade lower, the output exceeding the present demand; tin declined a little but recovered, and lead is stronger at 4.15 cents. Coal has a stronger look, though the output for the year is nearly 900,000 tons greater than last year. The movement of wool is small. Trade in cotton goods was rather disappointing in April thus far, with some shirting reduced and print cloths dull at 3.37 cents. The boot and shoe trade is somewhat unsettled as to the advance of 2½ to 5 cents, which some manufacturers obtained but many buyers refuse. In speculative markets cotton is a quarter lower, the pressure of enormous stocks here and abroad being felt, as should have been expected, while reports of increased acreage come from the South. In wheat the Chicago corner has forced May above 90 cents, while 77 cents would buy at New York, and receipts at Western ports are nearly 2,000,000 bushels in four days. Prices have advanced only ¼ cent, while corn declined ¼ and oats advanced ¼ cent. Pork products are a shade stronger, and also oil, but coffee is weaker.

The outlook for iron at Pittsburg is not so bright, but the glass trade is fairly good. Trade at Cleveland is good, is manufactured iron quite large, and at Cincinnati foundries are active. Spring trade opens briskly at Indianapolis, and business is good at Detroit and fair at Toledo. At Chicago east-bound shipments decline with expected opening of navigation, and receipts of wheat, cured meats, and sheep are large, with heavy decrease in wool, rye, barley, lard, flour, and cheese. Trade at Milwaukee is good, and at St. Paul and Minneapolis is increasing, being especially brisk in lumber. At St. Louis free collections in all lines are noted. At Kansas City trade is good, with large receipts of cattle, and at St. Joseph active, while at Sioux City business is larger in packing, dry goods, and groceries, and at Denver fair.

At most Southern points trade is only fair, but somewhat improved in Little Rock, quiet at New Orleans, with sugar strong and large demand for building materials. At nearly all points, both North and South, collections are rather slow with somewhat more active demand for money. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 209, as compared with totals of 223 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the failures were 226.

Quiet in Staple Lines.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The future this week is continued quiet in most staple lines at larger Eastern centers, where the reaction to check the trade West, Northwest, and South, together with recent unseasonable weather, still makes itself felt. At the South there has been a marked improvement in distribution of merchandise, not more than one or two reports stating that trade there was generally quiet. There is a distinct gain in demand and shipment of staples at the West, although at larger cities at the Northwest there is continued delay in the looked for improvement in demand for goods. Prices tend down on Bessemer pig, steel billets, prints, petroleum, rice, whisky, cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, oats, and cotton, and higher on rubber and lumber. Railway gross earnings, bank clearings, and business failure totals all appear to be running close to like records a year ago, for while the first named aggregate 5 per cent more in March this year than last, the total for the last quarter, covering 95,000 miles of road, is $125,000,000, only 2 per cent more than in the first quarter of 1892.

One year ago this quarter's earnings were 8.2 per cent more than in 1891. Granger and Pacific roads earned less in the last quarter, but other groups more; Southwestern, Central, Western, and Southern lines leading in rate of gain. The government wheat crop report was construed as bullish here and abroad, but the market fails to respond under the weight of supplies, backed by liquidation and heavy long accounts East and West. Foreign buyers of cash wheat have left the market. Reports show that while domestic and Canadian stocks decreased 2,500,000 bushels last week, the European and afloat stocks increased about 2,800,000 bushels, leaving the world's available supplies 300,000 bushels heavier than on April 1. Wheat (including flour), domestic exports, both coasts, this week equal 2,948,000 bushels, against 3,635,000 bushels last week, 2,910,000 bushels in the week one year ago, and 2,456,000 bushels two years ago.

Throughout the South there is improvement in the spirits of merchants at larger cities as well as at the interior because of an outlook for the better trade. Planting in Louisiana is progressing actively, and with the exception that rain is needed the weather favors farm work. Increased cotton acreage is reported, due to planting on some of last year's rice acreage and the advices from the Canadian Dominion are that roads have checked distribution in the Province of Quebec; that trade collections there are dull and less prompt than usual at this season, although the outlook is not unfavorable. In the Province of Ontario trade is moderately active, particularly in dry goods, hardware, and leather. In Nova Scotia the outlook is bright, but the season is late, collections are slow, and the weather is good.

HEAVY FALLING OFF IN EXPORTS.

Balance of Trade Very Decidedly Against the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The adverse turn of the balance of trade against the United States continues to be shown by the figures of the Bureau of Statistics. The total exports of breadstuffs for the last month were $13,866,000; for the corresponding month of 1892, they were $23,072,000, a falling off for the month of $9,206,000.

For the nine months ending March, 1893, the exports of breadstuffs were $145,082,000; for the corresponding nine months in the previous fiscal year they were $233,159,000, a falling off in nine months of $89,127,000.

The decrease in the exportation of hog, beef, and dairy products has been almost equally marked. For the month of March last the exports of these products were $8,231,000; for the corresponding month of 1892, $11,623,000, a falling off of $3,392,000.

For the nine months ending March 1, the export of these products were $87,300,000; for the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year, $93,983,000, a falling off of $6,683,000.

STOCK PRICES AT A STANDSTILL.

"Bradstreet's" Weekly Review Indicates a Conservative Tendency.

NEW YORK, April 14.—*Bradstreet's* weekly Wall street review says: The advance in prices which had attained some headway in the preceding fortnight came to a halt this week. Serious obstacles to a further improvement in the market have, in fact, been encountered. The resumption of gold shipments has, it is true, not been attended as yet by any decided symptoms of disturbance in the money market, but the transfer of $6,500,000 specie to Europe since April 1, with the prospect of further engagements, was naturally calculated to create conservative inclinations. The Treasury's free gold reserve is again reduced to $3,000,000, and though the "street" has accustomed itself to the idea that the $100,000,000 legal tender fund can be encroached upon, for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the currency, the memory of the late flurry and stringency is too recent to not have its effect upon speculative sentiment. This has interrupted the progress for a bull campaign in the railroad share list, based upon the World's Fair prospects, and though the market displayed a firmness in the early part of the week, the tendency to yield to bull liquidation and bearish pressure has steadily increased. The professional element has furnished all the activity.

RETURNS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Percentage of Increase or Decrease Compared with a Year Ago.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* shows the bank clearings in various cities for the week ending April 13, with percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1892:

Clearing-houses.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 686,765,938	....	7.3
Boston, Mass	105,984,126	8.2	....
Chicago	100,401,403	17.5	....
Philadelphia, Pa	89,619,267	....	2.8
St. Louis, Mo	27,528,445	6.6	....
San Francisco, Cal	15,325,415	....	5.4
Baltimore, Md	15,241,539	5.9	....
Pittsburg, Pa	15,327,019	6.3	....
Cincinnati, O	14,799,350	4.3	....
Kansas City, Mo	10,965,646	23.2	....
New Orleans, La	10,961,759	15.7	....
Minneapolis, Minn	6,196,451	8.6	....
Buffalo, N. Y	7,767,558	4.3	....
Louisville, Ky	7,248,677	2.5	....
Detroit, Mich	8,478,445	33.0	....
Milwaukee, Wis	16,831,454	88.3	....
Cleveland, O	6,411,859	19.9	....
Omaha, Neb	6,803,017	38.1	....
Providence, R. I	5,919,100	18.3	....
Denver, Colo	5,490,083	10.2	....
St. Paul, Minn	4,391,089	....	8.8
Indianapolis, Ind	3,741,289	....	21.2
Columbus, O	3,935,600	....	....
Houston, Tex	5,198,378	75.0	....
Memphis, Tenn	2,115,598	3.4	....
Richmond, Va	3,455,633	4.8	....
Hartford, Conn	2,625,670	20.0	....
Portland, Ore	1,942,646	....	9.3
Washington, D. C	3,504,620	17.7	....
Dallas, Tex	2,130,045	8.6	....
Peoria	1,697,700	....	4.5
Nashville, Tenn	1,411,260	....	25.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,488,104	....	12.7
St. Joseph, Mo	1,383,505	1.0	....
Duluth, Minn	2,449,729	24.6	....
Rochester, N. Y	1,590,823	....	8.6
Atlanta, Ga	1,334,613	....	2.7
New Haven, Conn	1,707,847	5.8	....
Springfield, Mass	1,571,395	13.4	....
Worcester, Mass	1,553,289	14.1	....
Portland, Me	1,372,660	23.2	....
Fort Worth, Tex	1,517,448	20.9	....
Seattle, Wash	1,045,284	21.8	....
Sioux City, Ia	1,117,734	....	....
Waco, Tex	1,100,168	29.0	....
Des Moines, Ia	1,176,302	9.0	....
Grand Rapids, Mich	1,110,345	13.5	....
Norfolk, Va	1,053,568	19.5	....
Syracuse	960,378	4.0	....
Wilmington, Del	1,018,685	13.2	....
Tacoma	790,470	....	9.9
Lowell, Mass	593,527	....	17.5
Los Angeles, Cal	1,318,056	75.0	....
Lincoln, Neb	525,748	....	3.1
Wichita, Kas	510,845	....	5.4
Birmingham, Ala	571,058	....	6.3
Lexington, Ky	372,845	....	28.0
New Bedford, Mass	578,533	....	4.6
Topeka, Kas	350,132	5.4	....
Galveston, N. Y	397,100	15.0	....
Savannah	1,746,383	41.1	....
Helena, Mont	832,173	....	....
Spokane	989,303	....	....
Saginaw, Mich	413,633	....	....
Jacksonville	640,926	....	....
Great Falls	375,430	....	....
Emporia, Kas	46,501	....	....
Fall River, Mass	914,254	....	....
Albuquerque, N. M	83,088	....	....
Charleston	997,114	....	....
Sioux Falls	297,124	....	....
Akron	287,125	....	....
Springfield, O	1,832,029	....	....
Bay City	333,730	....	....
Galveston	5,631,954	66.6	....
Total U. S	$1,910,901,193	....	....
Outside New York	524,132,254	9.5	....

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Montreal	$ 11,383,506	....	10.4
Toronto	7,176,273	23.5	....
Halifax	1,502,063	31.5	....
Hamilton	830,933	12.6	....
Total	$ 20,901,775	3.4	....

SERIOUS TROUBLES OF THE CHOCTAWS.

Statement by Leaders of the National Party Arraigning the Jones Faction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—Secretary Smith today received a statement from J. B. Jackson, Governor-elect of Indian Territory, regarding the troubles there. It is the first full statement that has been received, and is as follows:

The last campaign for Governor between W. N. Jones and J. B. Jackson, which was hotly contested by both parties, was the beginning of the trouble. The Jones or "Progressive party," openly said that if J. B. Jackson, the candidate of the National party for Governor, got the majority of votes he would never be seated, as they had control of the Choctaw treasury and the "Treasury money" would seat their man. And it is well known to all citizens who have taken any interest in our "National" affairs, that they used freely the "National funds" to buy a certain class of votes before the election, and openly boasted of it. They did not even stop at that; they used every means in their power to bulldoze the people that opposed them. One instance, in the absence of over five hundred people our honorable Treasurer actually knocked one of the opposing speakers, named the Rev. Morris Cass, off the speakers' stand, and for nothing more than this: He was making a matter-of-fact talk.

The election over, it was soon known that J. B. Jackson had a majority of all the votes polled, in spite of the public funds the Jones men had used to buy and bribe voters with. Then they (the Jones party) began to resort to other means; first, by stealing poll books enough to put Jones ahead, together with similar means used in the Supreme Judge's (Joe Garland) office, whom every one knows to be an ignorant tool of the tricksters of the Jones party. Then, not content, they seemed determined to stir up strife before the Council met, to assure them an easy victory. Following this came the Wilberton murder of three men, of which the Jackson or National party knows nothing, it undoubtedly being a local affair. Since they got in power they have been doing everything in their power to annoy the people by going over the county in bands, calling themselves the "militia," with the avowed intention of killing some of the National party leaders. The so-called militia are all being paid at the rate of $2 a day and all expenses. This comes out of the Treasury. They have a wagon train and a good supply of tents; and as they go over the country they will arrest men who are innocent of any crime and drag them around with them. They won't even stop at that. They will arrest women and keep them at their camps under pretense that they will carry news to the enemy when it is a well-known fact to every one that there was not a gun taken up against them at that time.

Nine men out of every ten in this nation are bitterly opposed to these outrages, and nine out of every ten of their followers are an ignorant set of hirelings of the lowest class, working for their $2 a day and the free "grub" they get, ready to commit any crime that their heartless leaders may direct.

As to a remedy, and as Jones, our recognized Governor, won throughout by fraud and trickery of the worst type, we, as a party, representing the majority of the Choctaw people, feel safe in pledging ourselves to the United States, that peace can only be had and confidence restored by causing a new count of the legal votes of the Choctaw Nation. And we will not, and cannot, live under the Jones administration any longer, as we have under it no protection of life or property. All people regardless of politics or nationality have the utmost confidence in J. B. Jackson.

This being done, the militia now being repealed (as there is no more need of a militia here than there is in Vermont), and locking them out of the National Treasury, then the machinery of the Choctaw Government will go on as lovely as that of any country in the United States.

The statement is signed by V. M. Locke, E. H. Nelson, Judge C. County, L. R. Williams, Morgan Cole, Joseph G. Hermon, LL. D.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: State Temperance convention, Huron, S. D., April 12 and 13, fare and one-fifth, from points in South Dakota east of the Missouri River; annual convention Peoria District Christian Endeavor Union, Eureka, Ill., April 14 to 16, fare and one-third, from points in the Counties of Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall, and Mason; semi-annual convention Baptist Young People of Illinois, Du Quoin, Ill., April 20 and 21, fare and one-third, from points in Illinois south of an east and west line through Bloomington; anniversary celebration, Clinton, Ia., April 25, fare and one-third, from points within a radius of 100 miles of Clinton; Swedish Lutheran jubilee festival, Minneapolis, Minn., May 23 and 24, one and one-third fare, from points in Minnesota, from points in South Dakota and Wisconsin one and one-fifth fare and one and a third fare respectively; annual meeting Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., Rochester, Minn., June 6 and 7, fare and one-third, from points in Minnesota.

The Fly.

In one summer the descendants of a single fly will number 2,080,320,

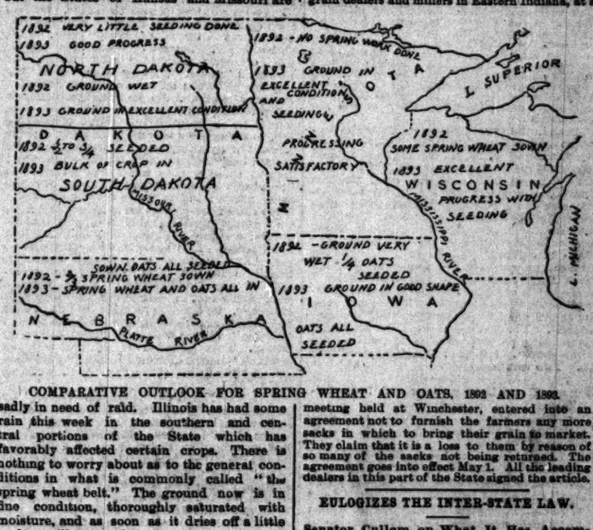
CROPS NEED RAIN.

IN OTHER RESPECTS SPRING PROSPECTS ARE FAVORABLE.

Prime's Reports Show the Prevailing Conditions Throughout the Country to Be Encouraging—No Improvement in the Winter Wheat—It Is Late and Backward—Oats Seeded but Not Up—Corn Ground Generally Plowed—Fruit North of the Ohio Promises Well.

DWIGHT, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—The present week has given us all kinds of weather—spring, summer, and winter. The general conditions of the country are dry, and in some areas we are on the ragged edge of a drought, and crops to a more or less extent, particularly those which were winter sown, are suffering. This same condition prevails in Texas and all the way north from New Orleans to Cairo and from Cairo to Chicago. Local rains have fallen the present week in some of the areas, but the States of Kansas and Missouri are sadly in need of raid. Illinois has had some rain this week in the southern and central portions of the State which has favorably affected certain crops. There is nothing to worry about as to the general conditions in what is commonly called "the spring wheat belt." The ground now is in fine condition, thoroughly saturated with moisture, and as soon as it dries off a little seeding will be rapidly pushed.

On the lighter lands in Minnesota seeding ought to be finished in ten days. On the heavier timber land seeding will not commence for a week yet. The general opinion seems to be that as soon as seeding is over farmers will sell their surplus wheat at present prices. In South Dakota from 50 to 75 per cent of the wheat is now in the ground. So far none of it is up. There is plenty of moisture, as heavy rains have fallen the present week. The opinion seems to be that the acreage will be slightly decreased over last year. After seeding is over farmers will be disposed to part with the remainder of the crop. North Dakota reports the ground in excellent condition, but not as good progress has been made with spring seeding as in South Dakota. At this time, however, in 1892 little seeding had been done. In Iowa all the spring wheat is sown and all the oat crop is practically now all in the ground. The ground could not have been in better shape. Since seeding the weather has been generally dry, but several local rains are reported this week. In Nebraska the early-sown oats are just coming up. The weather has been windy and has blown out some of the grain, which may make the fields of spring wheat and oats spotted and uneven.



COMPARATIVE OUTLOOK FOR SPRING WHEAT AND OATS, 1892 AND 1893.

Corn Has a Good Start.

With the wheat crop all seeded much earlier than for several seasons and with the ground almost without exception dry, farmers have had every opportunity to prepare the corn lands for the coming crop. A large area between Cairo and Chicago has already been plowed and is ready for planting. The same condition exists today in Iowa and Nebraska and a little corn has already been planted in Kansas and Missouri. The corn in Texas today is from eight to ten inches high and has all been worked once and in some instances twice.

Taking the winter wheat crop as a whole there has been no general improvement in its condition since the first of the month. What has been done is offset so far as spring crops are concerned has had a contrary effect upon the winter wheat crop.

Up to the present week the month of April has been a forcing month, and the weather all over the winter wheat belt and particularly in the southern latitudes of it has been more like the month of July than that of April. These conditions have also been accompanied by hot, dry, scorching winds. The effects of these have not only been bad on the crops but very debilitating to man and beast.

There have been no warm growing rains during the month of April except in Tennessee and Kentucky, where they have fallen during the last week. The crop looks thin on the ground and is short. Texas reports that the winter wheat does not look as well as it did ten days ago, and the crop will be cut off perceptibly from last year unless heavy rains fall in ten days.

Wheat in a Critical Period.

Wheat is now in a critical period, beginning to "boot," and that entirely too low, because of dry weather. In the western part of the State considerable damage has been done to wheat already. There is some complaint of chinch bugs, but they have not yet got their work in to any extent. There is very little wheat in farmers' hands. Kentucky seems to think that it will make as large a crop as in 1892 unless there are some setbacks between now and harvest. The last week has been a fine one for the growing wheat. Good rains have fallen and wheat stands from six to eight inches high on the ground. Late-sown wheat, however, is rather thin. The general condition of the winter wheat crop in Kansas at the present time can only be considered as fair. Certainly under no condition is there any prospect of as large a crop as was made in 1892. The wheat does not respond to the warm weather. It still looks small and seems to be stunted. The color at this time of the year ought to be a rich dark green; it is more like a yellow. The local showers of late have only been in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. Middle and Western Kansas have not been in it.

Dry weather with high temperature and violent winds have damaged seriously much of the feeble and late-sown wheat, causing the best of it to shoot up spindling in the State of Missouri. Three weeks ago the condition of the crop was in doubt, yet it was hoped that with rains and favorable weather things would improve. Such has not been the case. A correspondent who has made a thorough tour through the State says that the Counties of Buchanan, Holt, Nordaway, and Platt in this State and Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Jackson, and Atchison in Kansas all show a poor outlook. The hard wheat is generally in fair condition; the soft wheat is badly damaged. The recent hot weather has taken the moisture all out of the ground.

No Improvement in Illinois.

Throughout the entire State of Illinois the winter wheat crop shows no improvement. Rains have fallen which in some instances have been beneficial, while in others it has had no effect.

Under no conditions can we look for anything like as large a crop as in 1892. There has been no material change in the winter wheat crop in Indiana. In the majority of cases it is thin on the ground and up to the opening of the present week has made little growth. The cold nights seem to have retarded the growth. Considerable of the crop will be plowed up. The late sown is not as good as the early. Some portions of the State report rains, but these conditions are not general. Ohio this season seems to be an exceptional State and fewer reports of injury to the growing wheat comes from this State than from any other in the winter wheat belt. The height of the wheat, however, is small. It is hard to tell yet just how the wheat is coming out in Michigan. It looks better than a week ago, as plenty of rain has fallen. The late-sown wheat is poorer than the early sown. It stands from two to four inches high.

Up to the opening of the present week fruit of all kinds north of the Ohio River promised well. Peach and cherry trees have commenced blooming. The effect of the present unseasonable weather is looked upon with great solicitude.

Michigan Wheat Fields Plowed Up.

DECATUR, Mich., April 14.—[Special.]—In many parts of Southwestern Michigan wheat fields are being plowed up and planted to corn and other cereal crops. The high, drying winds and lack of rain retarded the spring growth and the fields are not in as good condition as when the snow went off. Fruit prospects were never better for a large crop.

Plowing Under Wheat at Fairbury.

FAIRBURY, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—The farmers are now at work plowing under their wheat. It is estimated that at least two-thirds of the fields will have to be plowed. The acreage sown in this section was large and the numerous sleet-storms during the winter damaged the plants considerable.

Will Not Loan Farmers Sacks.

PORTLAND, Ind., April 14.—[Special.]—The grain dealers and millers in Eastern Indiana, at a meeting held at Winchester, entered into an agreement not to furnish the farmers any more sacks in which to bring their grain to market. They claim that it is a loss to them by reason of so many of the sacks not being returned. The agreement goes into effect May 1. All the leading dealers in this part of the State signed the article.

EULOGIZES THE INTER-STATE LAW.

Senator Cullom on What It Has Accomplished—Other Railroad News.

United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom contributes to the forthcoming number of the *Railway Age* an elaborate paper on "Federal Control of Railways," in which he eulogizes the inter-State commerce law and the work of the inter-State Commerce Commission and closes as follows:

The railroad interest

TODAY'S LITERATURE

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN" ENRICHES AMERICAN STATESMEN SERIES.

John T. Morse Jr., the Author, Gives a Truthful, Orderly, and Just Presentation of the Circumstances in the Career of the Martyr-Statesman—Pungent Humor Effectively Used—Pleasing Pictures of Early Days in New York and Philadelphia—Literary Notes—Books Received.

"Abraham Lincoln," by John T. Morse Jr. (American Statesmen Series). The materials for this work have been drawn from the writings of earlier biographers, principally from Nicolay and Hay, Herndon, Lamon, and Arnold. Indeed, the facts of Lincoln's life have already been collected with so much care that probably but little new matter of any value will hereafter be brought to light. An intelligent estimate of the character, influence, and policy of the martyr-statesman, together with a truthful, orderly, and just presentation of the circumstances of his career, is all that one can demand from a fresh biography. Such an estimate and such a presentation will be found in these two volumes.

Lowell, in the noblest poem which America has yet produced, describes Lincoln as—

> The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
> Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
> New birth of our new soil, the first American.

More than any other of our statesmen Lincoln interpreted and embodied the American spirit. By his genial good sense, his capacity for "seeing clear and thinking straight," his shrewd and racy humor, his democratic feeling, his hatred of subterfuges and shams—in short, by the essential manliness and integrity of his character—Lincoln represented the best type of Americanism. As Mr. Morse puts it:

> His chief trait all his life long was honesty of all kinds and in all things; not only commonplace, material honesty in dealings, but honesty in language, in purpose, in thought; honesty of mind, so that he could never even practice the most tempting of all deceits, a deceit against himself. This pervasive honesty was the trait of his identity which staid with him from beginning to end, when other traits seemed to be changing, appearing or disappearing and bewildering the observer. . . . His mental constitution, his way of thinking, were so honest that he always seemed to be a man sincerely engaged in seeking the truth, and who, when he believed that he had found it, would tell it precisely as he saw it and tell it all.

Lincoln's mental and moral development was equally typical. From almost the lowest round of the social ladder he climbed to the highest, acquiring a knowledge of the aims and wishes of all classes of the community, while retaining his native simplicity of character. Mr. Morse remarks "the extraordinary degree to which he always appeared to be in close and sympathetic touch with the people, that is to say, the people in the mass wherein he was imbedded, the social body amid which he dwelt. First this group or body was only the population of the frontier settlement; then it widened to include the State of Illinois; then it expanded to the population of the entire North." His intellectual development answered to the progress in civilization of a pioneer settlement. But his development, we have said, was moral as well as mental. As his views widened, his conscience grew more strict. He commenced his career as a party politician; he closed it as a magnanimous and far-seeing statesman. In his second term at Vandalia "he gained the reputation of being the best 'log-roller' in the Legislature, and no measure got the support of the 'Long Nine' without a contract for votes to be given in return for the removal of the State capital. That there was anything objectionable in the skilful performance of such common transactions as the trading of votes probably never occurred to him any more than it did to his constituents." During the session of 1840 "Lincoln did only one memorable thing, and that, unfortunately, was discreditable. In a close and exciting contest he, with two other Whigs, jumped out of the window in order to break a quorum." That such practices were distasteful to the Lincoln of later years we may readily conceive. We need not dwell upon this point. Since receptiveness and capacity for development are characteristic American traits, and since the evolution of anti-slavery sentiment coincided in time with Lincoln's political eminence, he has a double claim to the title of representative American.

These views are shared by Mr. Morse. "It is through this quality [of expansion] that we get continuity in Lincoln," he says:

> Without it we cannot evade the inscrutable problem of two men—two lives—one following the other with no visible link or connection between them; without it we have physically one creature, morally and mentally two beings. But if we admit and really perceive and feel the full force of this trait, even the commonness and painful coarseness of his [early] foolish written expressions became actually an exponent of his chief and crowning quality, his receptiveness and expression of humanity—that is to say, of all the humanity he then knew. At first he expressed what he could discern with the limited, inexperienced vision of the ignorant son of a wretched, vagrant pioneer; later he gave expression to the humanity of a people engaged in a purpose physically and morally as vast and as grand as any enterprise which the world has seen. In his youth he expressed a low condition, in later life a noble one; at each period he expressed what he found. His day and generation uttered itself through him.

Holding such opinions, Mr. Morse cannot consistently gloss over the facts of Lincoln's origin and early life. Nor does he attempt to do so. "It has been the fashion of Lincoln's admirers," he says, "to manifest an extreme distaste for a truthful presentation of his earlier days. Some writers have passed very lightly over them; others, stating plain facts with a formal accuracy, have used their skill to give the picture an untruthful miscoloring. The feeling which has led to suppression or to a falsely romantic description seems to me unreasonable and wrong." Mr. Morse shows a healthy skepticism touching the anecdotes of Lincoln related by "the loquacious mythmaker, John Hanks" and other imaginative persons. In his treatment of the morbid phases of Lincoln's character and conduct he is equally frank and discreet. But we cannot follow him in his efforts to account for the underlying melancholy of Lincoln's temperament. After referring to the "influence of the vast, desolate, and lonely nature" amid which Lincoln's early life was spent, as well as to a "simple, prosaic physical inducement"—i. e.: dyspepsia—he proceeds:

> Yet such facts fall far short of wholly accounting for a gloom which many have loved to attribute to the mysticism of a great destiny, as though the awful weight of his immense task was making itself felt in his strange, brooding nature long years before any human prophet could have foreseen any part of that which was to come. In this apparent vague consciousness of the oppression of a great burden of toil, duty, and responsibility casting its shadow so far before there is something so fascinating to the imagination of man that we cannot quite forego it or accept any explanation which would compel us altogether to part with it.
>
> No such fantastic theory is needed to explain a familiar psychological phenomenon—the recurrent sadness of humorists.

After Lincoln became President his patience, loyalty, self-forgetfulness, and forbearance were often and clearly revealed. The facts speak for themselves, and Mr. Morse has wisely refrained from all but the briefest comment. Throughout the book he has kept to the middle path between hero-worship and censoriousness, and his tone is noticeably fair and frank. In speaking of the errors which were made in the conduct of the war he remarks that under the Constitution Mr. Lincoln could not escape the obligation [of directing the military movements] on the ground of unfitness for the duty which was imperatively placed upon him. He could not shirk it, nor did he try to shirk it. Further, it is to be remembered that apart from the obligation imposed on the President by the Constitution, it was true that if civilians could not make rapid progress in the military art the war might as well be abandoned." The author's account of the relations between Lincoln and McClellan is characterized by his customary candor and good sense. Of Lincoln's great and conspicuous services as an educator of public opinion—e. g.: in the Douglas debates, the Horace Greeley and James C. Conkling letters, and the Vallandigham correspondence—much more might have been said without incurring the charge of "extravagant laudation," which the author is so anxious to avoid. Commenting on the literary quality of Lincoln's speeches in the joint debate he observes: "As it is with Bacon's essays so it is with these speeches—the more attentively they are read the more striking appears the closeness of their texture both in logic and in language. Each sentence has its special errand, and each word its individual importance. There is never either too much or too little. The work is done with clean precision and no waste. Nowhere does one pause to seek a meaning or to recover a connection; and an effort to make out a syllabus shows that the most condensed statement has already been used." Elsewhere he notes Lincoln's power of clear and fair statement—a faculty which rendered argument needless when the facts bold in favor of the speaker's view.

Mr. Morse follows Lincoln's fashion of going to the bottom of things. Thus he observes, apropos of the Lincoln-Douglas debates:

> American writers and American readers have always met upon the tacit understanding that the Union was the chief cause of, and the best justification for, the war. Now, even if it be possible to go so far as to say that every nation has always a right to preserve by force, if it can, its own integrity, certainly it cannot be stated as a further truth that no portion of a nation can ever be justified in endeavoring to obtain an independent national existence; no citizen of this country can admit this, but must say that such an endeavor is justifiable or not justifiable, according as its cause and basis are right or wrong. Far down, then, at the very bottom lay the question whether the Southerners had a sufficient cause upon which to base a revolution. Now, this question was hardly conclusively answered by the perfectly true statement that the North had not interfered with Southern rights.
>
> . . . The ultimate question was, whether or not the preservation of slavery was a right and sufficient cause or purpose for establishing an independent nationality. Lincoln, therefore, went direct to the logical heart of the contention when he said that the real dispute was whether slavery was a right thing or a wrong thing. If slavery was a right thing, a union conducted upon a policy which was believed to doom it to "ultimate extinction" was not a right thing. But if slavery was a wrong thing a revolution undertaken with the purpose of making it perpetual was also a wrong thing.
>
> The assertion that the war was waged for the preservation of the Union and for that alone did not tend to propitiate foreign sentiment.

The upper and middle classes of Great Britain appeared absolutely indifferent to the humanitarian element which, as they were assured, underlay the struggle. Perhaps they were not to be blamed for setting aside these assurances and accepting in place thereof the belief that the American leaders spoke the truth when they solemnly told the North that the question at issue was purely and simply of "the Union." The unfortunate fact was that it was necessary to say one thing to Englishmen and a different thing to Americans. . . . But the English people were strongly and genuinely anti-slavery, and the danger of English recognition of the Confederacy was greatly diminished when the emancipation proclamation established the policy of the administration.

Much in the same vein are the author's comments on the legal opinions elicited by the crisis, some of which, he implies, were framed to suit the needs of the situation. Mr. Morse has a pungent humor of his own, which is sometimes very effective. In his brief description of the battle of Chattanooga he confuses Hooker's assault on Lookout Mountain with the attack on Missionary Ridge which was made the following day by the Army of the Cumberland. So he says that "in the picturesque words of his dispatch, Sheridan 'sent Early whirling through Winchester'" at the battle of Cedar Creek—an obvious misapplication of the phrase. These, however, are errors which every reader will correct for himself. Thanks are due to Mr. Morse for his masterly portrait of one of our best and greatest men. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Two volumes.)

Bygone Times in New York and Philadelphia.

(1) THROUGH COLONIAL DOORWAYS. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

(2) A TOUR AROUND NEW YORK. By John Flavel Mines, LL. D. New York: Harper & Bros.

In "these most brisk and giddy-paced times" and in this progressive country a fashion, an edifice, or an institution is reckoned old at a relatively early age. What wears to us the aspect of antiquity betrays to the European eye an almost glossy newness. And so, when Mrs. Wharton and Dr. Mines revert in fancy to "old times" in their respective cities—Philadelphia and New York—the phrase must be construed in a strictly American sense. Mrs. Wharton, one finds, is thinking of colonial and revolutionary days, while "Felix Oldboy" has in mind the New York of his youth and early manhood. Both writers have a tenderness for the buried past; but while Dr. Mines is disposed to sigh over the "doux souvenirs des temps passés," Mrs. Wharton smiles to think that her grandmother was just such another woman as herself.

Precedence must be given to Mrs. Wharton, not only on account of her sex but in virtue of the greater attractiveness of her book. Her acquaintance with the old Philadelphia families has enabled her to draw her materials from private sources, such as unpublished letters and journals, which were inaccessible to or neglected by our dignity-loving historians. She has sought "to present to this generation more characteristic pictures of their grandfathers and grandmothers, drawn with a freer hand and touched with the familiar light of everyday intercourse." Accordingly she writes of balls, receptions, toilets, of the "Meschianza" given by the British officers in honor of Gen. Howe, and of the "Wistar parties," whose origin may be traced to the informal gatherings that were had a century ago at Dr. Wistar's house. While the Revolutionary conflict was raging another struggle was in progress between the friends and the foes of hooped petticoats. A mock-heroic poem of the period describes the hoop and anti-hoop factions as arraying themselves for battle upon the floor of the Philadelphia Assembly Room:

> Here walks a Fair, from head to toe
> As straight as ever she can go;
> And here a Dame with wings so wide,
> Three yards at least from side to side.

At a dinner party a few years later a lady appeared with elbow sleeves, bare arms, and a muff. "We read of some of the belles of the period sitting all night with their pyramidal heads propped up against pillows because the hairdresser could not make his round without attending to some heads the night before the ball. This was 'souffrir pour être belle' with a vengeance."

From the chapter entitled "A Bundle of Old Love Letters" we choose for quotation a passage from a billet doux of the Rev. Elias Keach:

> I hope that the Silver Streams of my Dearest Affections and faithfull Love will be willingly received into the Mill Pond of your tender Virgin Heart; by your hailing up the flood gate of your virtuous Love and Affection; which will completely turn the Wheels of your Gracious will and Understanding to receive the golden grains or Effects of my Steadfast Love and unerring Affection which will be in Loyall respective and Obliging Service so Long as Life Shall Last and such a thrice Happy Conjunction; may indues Many to bring bags of Golden grains of Rejoicing to our Mill and River of joy and contentment and we ourselves will sing ye Epithalmy; thus is the Earnest (yet Languishing) Desire of his Soul who hath sent his heart with his Letter.

The members of the American Philosophical Society were lovers of wit and wine as well as of wisdom.

Of Judge Peters' clever sayings we find numerous records. As he grew older, his sharp nose and chin approached each other closely. A friend observed to him one day that his nose and chin would soon be at loggerheads. "Very likely," he replied, "for hard words often pass between them." Once, while he was Speaker of the House of Assembly, one of the members in crossing the room tripped on the carpet and fell flat. The House burst into laughter, while the Judge, with the utmost gravity, cried, "Order, order, gentlemen! Do you not see that a member is on the floor!" Dr. James Abercrombie was a divine of the old school, who despised not the good things of this lower world while engaged in preparation for those of the higher. Once, while on a pastoral visit to the small town of Shrewsbury, N. J., Dr. Abercrombie was regaled with some very fine old Madeira wine, which he drank with evident appreciation and probably some surprise at finding anything so choice in that region of the country. The next day he chose for his text that verse from the Acts of the Apostles, in which St. Paul [Luke] says, "And the barbarous people showed us no little kindness."

"Felix Oldboy's" papers are more topographical in character than those of Mrs. Wharton and are therefore of less interest to the Western reader. He dwells especially on the changes and transformations he has witnessed in the physical and architectural features of New York. Much of the natural beauty of the site remains unspoiled, although New-Yorkers themselves do not always know where to find it. Speaking of the Bronx River scenery, the author says: "These rocky ravines, wooded slopes, glades tangled with wild vines, and piscid pools should have been hidden in the Rocky Mountains or in the Adirondack region in order to have been appreciated by those who think that a long journey is necessary in order to discover the beautiful in nature. There hangs upon the walls of my library a painting which always exacts an inquiry as to the spot it has reproduced, and rarely does the inquirer fail to express his surprise that such a scene of picturesque loveliness actually exists within the corporate bounds of New York."

Col. Mines was told by an old friend that the name of Fulton's first steamboat "was not the Clermont, as has been generally accepted, but 'Katharine of Claremont,' so called in honor of Fulton's wife (who was a daughter of Chancellor Livingston), and her family, to whose liberality he owed the money to carry out his idea of a vessel propelled by steam." Of all the strange characters whom the author met in his early years, the one who interested him most was the Rev. Eleazer Williams, missionary to the St. Regis Indians who lived in the northern part of the State of New York. Williams believed himself to be the son of Louis XVI. of France. "Mr. Williams was present at a reception at Dr. Wainwright's residence in Hubert street, and a young student of divinity who had never heard of him had been looking at some rare portraits of the royal family of France which happened to be on the walls. Suddenly he turned to a fellow-student and said, 'See, one of those old Bourbons has stepped out of his frame and is walking around here.'"

In the author's boyhood "endless was the bother about uncurrent money, counterfeit detectors, and bills of doubtful value. Each State was as jealous of its own currency that even the great State of Pennsylvania passed a law placing a fine of $5 on any person who attempted to put in circulation the bank bills of another State. One of the first newspaper pictures that I remember to have seen represented the interior of a wildcat bank in Indiana. Leaning across the counter, the cashier was handing a $1 bill to a small boy with the impressive exhortation, 'Here, boy, run to the corner and get me a dollar's worth of silver change. I expect the Bank Examiner today, and we must have some silver to show him.' Caricaturists of a later period found inexhaustible fun in "Mose," the typical volunteer fireman, "with his red shirt, black broadcloth pantaloons tucked into his boot-tops, his elfin 'soaplocks' hanging over each ear and down his close-shaven cheeks, his tall silk hat perched on one side of his head, and his broadcloth coat hung over his left arm. For his 'Lize' he ordered pork and beans in the restaurant and bade the waiter, 'Don't yer stop ter count a bean,' and to 'Lize' he remarked, as he drove out on the road, 'It isn't a graveyard we're passin'; it's milestones.'"

Brief Mention.

"The Best Letters of William Cowper," edited by Anna B. McMahan. Cowper has been called the best of English letter-writers. The claim will be disputed by some, for on such questions individual preference invariably gives the deciding vote. All will agree, however, that the editor has correctly described the quality of Cowper's letters. "Every one bears the impress of truth: he never exaggerates for the sake of effect. So frankly and artlessly self-revealing are they that we come very close indeed to an eventful but most interesting life, to a character very unusual, truly, but far less out of harmony with his writings than the formal biographies would lead us to suppose. Except those written when the 'fever of the brain' was upon him, they indicate for the most part a mind at peace with itself and a heart full of tenderness for others. As a rule, they reveal unmistakably a gentle, lovable nature, a cheerful philosophy, and a sound good sense. They sparkle with playfulness, they have a tone of habitual thankfulness." Cowper's jests, indeed, are generally of the mildest and most demure sort, and when, in discussing the origin of language, he actually hazards a pun about apples and appellations, one suspects him of "lacing" his tea with a spoonful of strong waters. This selection is uniform with the series of "Laurel Crowned Letters," published by the same firm. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.)

"At the North of Bearcamp Water," by Frank Bolles. These "chronicles of a stroller in New England" make pleasant reading for lovers of wild nature. Mr. Bolles spent an August night on the summit of Chocorua; he climbed Bear Mountain in midwinter; he explored the woods and swamps for miles around, noting with quick eyes the smallest details of the living picture, watching and making friends with every citizen of the forest, whether native-born or a visitor from other climes. The descriptive passages of the book, at once accurate and picturesque, betray no little susceptibility. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.)

We have received a copy of the year-book for 1892 of the Sunset club of this city. The volume contains a report of all the discussions of the club from October, 1891, to May, 1892. Among the questions debated were the following: "Shall the World's Fair Be Open on Sunday?" "Woman Suffrage"; "The Eight-Hour Day"; "What Should the Public Schools Teach?" "Immigration—Its Benefits and Evils"; and "The Study of the Classics." The discussions are always spirited and often instructive, and the club has done well to preserve them in permanent form. The volume may be had at any of the local bookstores.

Literary Notes.

"Baedeker's Guide Book to the United States" is announced for early publication by the Scribners.

A German translation of "Zury," Maj. Kirkland's first novel, is in preparation. Frau Brandes of Hildesheim is the translator.

In its review of Miss Kate Marsden's book, "On Sledge and Horseback to Outcast Siberian Lepers," the *Nation* implies that the author is unworthy of belief. The reader is led to infer that Miss Marsden is actuated by mercenary motives.

Landor's lost book, the "Simonidea," of which not a single copy was thought to exist, has recently been found. The discoverer of the book has written an account of it which will appear in an English magazine.

The eighth volume in Messrs. McClurg's series, "The Great French Writers," will be "Bernardin de St. Pierre," from the French of Arvede Barine, with introduction by Augustine Birrell. The same publishers will add to their "Elizabethan Library" a volume of selections from Bacon and "A Bower of Delights; Being Interwoven Verse and Prose, from the works of Nicholas Breton."

Books Received.

REDBANK. By M. L. Cowles. Boston: Arena Publishing company.

FACING THE WORLD. By Horatio Alger Jr. Philadelphia: Porter & Co.

THE ELOPING ANGELS. By William Watson. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE INHERITANCE. By Susan E. Ferrier. Two vols. Boston: Roberts Bros.

HOMER AND THE EPIC. By Andrew Lang, M. A. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, UNITED STATES ARMY. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FOUR YEARS OF PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR. Chicago: H. S. Mills & Co.

THE LAW OF PSYCHIC PHENOMENA. By Thomson J. Hudson. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Charles Edward Mallet. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MODERN METEOROLOGY. By Frank Waldo, Ph. D. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE SHADOWS OF THE LAKE. By Frank Leyton. Fourth edition. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE LAST TENANT. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Grif," etc. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

ISLAND NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE MARRIAGE OF ELINOR. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "Diana," etc. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

AFTER MANY DAYS. By Theodora B. Wilson and James Clarence Harvey. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

CHILDREN OF DESTINY. By Molly Elliot Seawell, author of "Throckmorton," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE POLITICAL VALUE OF HISTORY. By W. E. H. Lecky, LL. D., D. C. L. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE AESTHETIC ELEMENT IN MORALITY. By Frank Chapman Sharp, Ph. D. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE NOVEL: WHAT IT IS. By F. Marion Crawford, author of "Mr. Isaacs," etc. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THROUGH COLONIAL DOORWAYS. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN DRYDEN; with Memoir, Notes, Index, etc. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

THE MEANING AND THE METHOD OF LIFE. By George M. Gould, A. M., M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE WORLD OF CHANCE. By W. D. Howells, author of "The Quality of Mercy," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

ONLY A FLOCK OF WOMEN. By Mrs. A. M. Diaz, author of "Domestic Problems," etc. Boston: D. Lothrop company.

A TILLIOSS SCANDAL. By J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister," etc. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

PRIMARY CONVICTIONS. By William Alexander, D. D., Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE PLACE OF CHRIST IN MODERN THEOLOGY. By A. M. Fairbairn, M. A., D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A WILD PROXY. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford, author of "Mrs. Keith's Crime," etc. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

UN CAS DE CONSCIENCE. By Paul Gervais. Edited, with notes, by R. P. Horsley, M. A. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

UNE AVENTURE DU CELEBRE PIERROT. Par Alfred Assollant. Edited by R. E. Pain, M. A. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

TINY LUTTERELL. By Ernest William Hornung, author of "Under Two Skies," etc. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

THE ROSE. By H. B. Ellwanger. With introduction by George H. Ellwanger. Revised edition. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

CHICAGO: THE GARDEN CITY. Compiled and edited by Andreas Simon. Chicago: The Franz Gindele Printing company.

THE REVOLUTION IN TANNER'S LANE. By Mark Rutherford. Edited by Reuben Shapcott. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

SOME PASSAGES IN THE PRACTICE OF DR. MARTHA SCARBOROUGH. By Helen Campbell, author of "Prisoners of Poverty," etc. Boston: Roberts Bros.

WITHOUT DOGMA. By Henryk Sienkiewics, author of "The Deluge," etc. Translated from the Polish by Iza Young. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES, 1840-1890. By L. E. Chittenden, author of "Recollections of President Lincoln." New York: Richmond, Croscup & Co.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF INDIVIDUALITY. By Antoinette Brown Blackwell, author of "Studies in General Science," etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE GODS OF OLYMPUS. Translated from the twentieth edition of A. H. Petiscus by Katherine A. Raleigh. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH. By James Bryce, author of "The Holy Roman Empire." Third and revised edition. Vol. I. New York: Macmillan & Co.

COUNTERPARTS. By Elizabeth Sheppard, author of "Charles Auchester." With Introduction by George P. Upton. Two volumes. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THREE ROADS TO A COMMISSION IN THE U. S. ARMY. By Lieut. W. P. Burnham, author of "Manual of Outpost Duty," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ORTHOMETRY: A TREATISE ON THE ART OF VERSIFICATION. By R. F. Brewer, B. A., author of "Manual of English Prosody." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MEMORIES OF A REFORMER, 1832-1892. By Alexander M. Ross, author of "Recollections and Experiences of an Abolitionist." Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co.

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Poole's Index to Periodical Literature.
Vol. III. Second Supplement (January, 1887, January, 1892.) Royal 8vo, cloth, $8.00; sheep, $10.00; half morocco, gilt top, $12.00.

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Real Estate and Fixtures	55,110.53
Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers	1,042,284.42
	$4,664,428.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000.00
Surplus	600,000.00
Undivided Earnings	46,682.66
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PLANS FOR GARFIELD PARK SHOWN.

A. J. Roewad, Who Won the Prize for Municipal Colors, Submits a Design.

Six weeks ago the Committee on Improvement of Garfield Park gave notice that designs for a Park Museum might be submitted up to April 11. Among the designs sent in was one by A. J. Roewad, No. 995 North Washtenaw avenue, who won THE TRIBUNE'S prize for municipal colors. The design is for a building 330x75 feet, two stories high, composed of steel and glass. The building will consist of five departments—three pavilions and two museums—which will be named Florida, California, Hawaii, Alaska, and New Orleans. The pavilions are to occupy the upper story and the museums the first floor. In the center on the first floor will be a refectory. The Florida pavilion is designed to contain plants, animals, and birds that have their homes in that State. The California pavilion is for plants, shrubs, and rare fruits from that State. In the Hawaiian department may be seen plants, animals, birds, etc., and fish and seaweed from the Pacific Ocean. The Alaska museum is intended to show objects connected with the Northern Indians and Esquimaux, useful and necessary articles illustrating the industries of the northern most part of America, and geological, geographical, and ethnological specimens. The New Orleans museum is to be devoted to objects from the southern part of the United States, models of the Panama and Nicaragua Canals, and other tropical matters of interest. Galleries will be situated in the second story, from which a good point of view may be obtained. The museum when decided upon will be situated in the newly-improved part of Garfield Park, and will cost $100,000.

WHISKY TRUST PROPOSES A FIGHT.

Instead of Buying New Plants It Hopes to Ruin Them by Reducing Prices.

PEORIA, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—In the past the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' company has purchased the outside houses as fast as they were erected. New tactics have been adopted, in obedience to the recommendations of President Greenhut, and war to the knife is looked for. A number of outside houses are now ready to start up, and it is expected there will be a cut of one cent in prices tomorrow, to be followed by others. A director says that the company will put prices down to the cost of production, and even below the cost of manufacture, if this be necessary. In the past outside houses have taken considerable trade out of the trust, and it is now proposed to hold it at all hazards. The meeting of the directors came to an end this evening when they adjourned to meet some time next week. At that time it is expected to have important data at hand in reference to the distributing business, which afforded the principal topic of discussion at the present meeting. A director refused to say what the policy would be in reference to bonds, but stated that no definite action had yet been taken, as the board desired to go slowly. He was also reticent as to the amount to be issued, though it is intimated it will be in the neighborhood of fifteen millions. From three to five millions will be required to secure the rebate vouchers and the remainder to purchase distributing plants or erect new ones. The effect on the stock, it is feared, will be rather depressing.

SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR A SQUARE FOOT.

Land on Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets in Kenwood Changes Hands.

B. A. Ulrich & Sons have purchased a strip of land forty-nine and a half feet wide running through from Forty-eight to Forty-ninth street in the block in Kenwood lying between Woodlawn and Kimbark avenues. This strip of land was sold by William Blair and is 597 feet deep. It is in the rear of the tier of lots fronting on Kimbark avenue. These lots are now seventy-seven feet deep and the purchase was made in the interest of the owners of these lots. The Kimbark avenue lots, which are now well improved, will be made 126½ feet in depth. The property was sold for $30,000, or at the rate of $1 a square foot.

DR. DIX WILL NOT BECOME A BISHOP.

He Asks That His Name Be Not Used in This Connection.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—[Special.]—The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., will decline the nomination to the Bishopric of Massachusetts. He says in a letter to a gentleman of this city: "After consulting with persons in whose judgment I have full confidence, I now write requesting you in whatever way you deem best to stop the use of my name in this connection. Even if it were possible that I should receive the vote of a majority of the convention of Massachusetts there are insuperable obstacles in the way of my accepting a call to a Bishopric anywhere in the church."

A Way to Entertain Visitors During the Fair.

Many housekeepers expect to entertain their friends from other cities during the Fair. The wise ones will prepare for the worry and trouble which must be expected by getting their household running smoothly before the rush. If natural gas is introduced into the kitchen as a fuel for cooking it will insure a satisfied servant and reduce the expense for running the kitchen. Coal cooking stoves can be changed at small expense to use the natural gas instead of coal.

WIDE FLUCTUATIONS.

STOCKS DECLINED AT THE OPENING AND THEN ADVANCED SHARPLY.

Board of Trade Markets Slow—Bulls in May Wheat Do Not Hold the Price—The Manipulated Delivery Only a Little Above July—Crop Conditions Unimproved—More Attention Paid to Foreign Situation—Corn Narrow and Oats Quiet—Hog Product Shows Further Advance.

Further liquidation began with the opening of the stock market, and active trading was followed by steady declines throughout the first session of the Stock Exchange. In the afternoon there was sharp rallying of street railway stocks. It was so sharp, however, that in the case of West Side stock it did not hold. The opening of West Side was at 201¼. It sold down on the morning call to 198¾. In the afternoon there were a few sales between 199½ and 199¾, and then the stock suddenly jumped to 204. There was nothing whatever to cause such a sudden rise, further than the rapid bidding up of prices. One moment the stock was being offered below 200, and almost the next 204 was paid for it. This sudden jump was preceded by a rally in North Side. That stock sold on the second call as low as 280¾, but it jumped in short order to 283, and from that continued to rise, reaching at the close 284¾. The last sale was the highest price for the day. West Side stock did not hold its sudden advance. It sold off to 203, and at the close was freely offered at that price without takers.

In spite of the sudden advance there are not many traders who think that the recent depression has so quickly turned into a bull movement. The buying was not by shorts. It was probably on orders to buy at the market from people who think that the present depression offers good investment or speculative opportunities. The sudden advance was, by some, characterized as palpable wash sales. Such a statement is hardly warranted. There was open bidding in the market and if any one chose to sell lower they could have done so. The bidding went up rapidly and hardly in a way calculated to aid a broker in accumulating cheap stock.

There is nothing in the condition that has really changed. Account trades may be in somewhat stronger hands than they were two or three days ago, but that is about the only bull argument that can be used. It is extremely doubtful if there is any uncovered short interest of sufficient extent to be an important factor in the market. The money situation shows no shade of improvement. The fact has not been removed that a great amount of stock must be taken up and paid for at the close of this month or carried over into another account at interest rates far above a normal point. Some stock will have to be taken up, and the money market remains materially if that is done without serious difficulty.

The total sales of the day reached 1,000 shares. There were over 4,000 shares of West Side stock. Outside of the street railways the market was lifeless. Investors are extremely dull, but there are practically no sales. Settlement prices for the common stocks were 39 for Brewing and Malting and 35½ for Milwaukee. It is useless looking for any bull movement in these stocks while the money market remains in the present condition, but on the other hand there seems to be little, if any, pressure on the market and therefore little reason that the stocks should decline much. South Side Rapid Transit stock continues to sell at 90 and there is firm bidding at that price. Lake Street is dull and unchanged.

The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 W Chi St RR	act. 201¼	8 W Chi St RR	199½
150 do	act. 201	50 do	act. 200½
50 do	act. 200¾	50 do	act. 200¾
200 do	act. 200	50 do	act. 199¾
50 do	act. 201	50 do	act. 200¾
50 do	act. 200¾	50 do	act. 200¾
50 do	act. 200	50 do	act. 200¾
200 do	act. 200½	150 do	act. 201
150 do	act. 201¼	50 do	act. 200¾
50 do	act. 200	50 do	act. 200¾
50 do	act. 199¾	50 do	act. 200¾
200 do	act. 200¼	50 do	act. 200¾
100 do	act. 199¾	150 do	act. 200¾
150 do	act. 200¼	50 do	act. 200¾
50 do	act. 199¾	50 do	act. 200¾
25 do	act. 199¾	50 do	act. 200¾
50 do	act. 200¼	8 Am S Bd Co	78

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

15 W Chi St RR	199¾	50 WChiStRR	act. 199¾
100 do	act. 199¾	50 NoSideRCo.	act. 281¾
100 do	act. 199¾	50 do	act. 282¾
1 do	199¾	15 Atlas Nt Bk	127¾
100 do	199¾	100 1st Stone Bk	80
50 do	act. 199¾	20 LakeSLRRcash	98
50 do	act. 199¾	100 NoSideRCo	act. 284
		50 do	act. 283¾
		50 do	act. 283¾
		50 do	act. 284
		50 do	act. 284¼

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

30 N O S R R Co	260	25 Am S Bd Co	78
50 do	act. 259¾	50 C S R R	act. 199¾
50 do	act. 260¾	50 do	act. 198¾
50 do	act. 260¾	100 do	act. 199¾
50 do	act. 260	50 do	act. 201
50 do	act. 263¾	100 do	act. 200¾
50 do	act. 263¾	50 do	act. 200¾
50 do	act. 263¾	150 do	act. 204
50 do	act. 264	50 do	act. 202¾
50 do	act. 264¼	50 do	act. 202¾
50 do	act. 264¼	100 do	act. 203
150 do	act. 265	50 do	act. 203¾
150 do	act. 265¼	50 do	act. 203¾
150 do	act. 265¾	50 do	act. 203¾
50 do	act. 265¼	50 do	act. 203¾

SALES AFTER CALL.

100 C & C C & D Coact.	97½	50 C S R R	act. 198½
100 do	act. 69	50 W C S R R	act. 203¾
10 do	act. 67	50 do	act. 203¾
10 do	act. 67	50 C S H S T Co.	90¾
10 Am S Bd Co	78	20 do	90
50 N C S R R	act. 280	25 do	90

$2000 Chi & S S Rap Tran Co 5s..... 96

The money situation shows no improvement. It has now reached a point where the continued stringency merits the attention of commercial interests. Up to the present time but few people, except speculators, have been seriously inconvenienced by the money situation. Legitimate commercial interests have been forced to pay high rates, but as a rule they have been able to get such advances as their business actually required. It is now becoming difficult to readily market commercial paper. This is particularly true in New York, while commercial interests here have not yet received any serious shock from the stringent money market that condition has gone far enough to now warrant giving that phase of the situation a good deal of consideration.

The announcement was made yesterday that the straits are open and the grain fleet is expected to move immediately. In this connection it is interesting to know just how much grain there is afloat at the Chicago docks. The total amount of wheat now loaded on vessels is 4,916,000 bu; corn, 3,393,000 bu, and oats, 472,000 bu. This is a total of 8,000 bu that is all ready to leave the harbor. In addition to that there is yet unengaged about 500,000 bu vessel room capacity and it is expected that about 1,000,000 bu capacity will be contracted for from vessels now at Milwaukee. This gives as a probable movement within a few days 10,000,000 bu of grain and it is said that that movement will be made as fast as possible. Whether for selfish purposes or not, he certainly succeeded in the achievement last mentioned. These, along with other receivers in the grangers and anthracite stocks, made up the day's advances. The declines, though fewer in number, were individually more interesting. The new and somewhat peculiar reorganization project served to break prices heavily for Richmond Terminal securities, both stocks and bonds. Manhattan Elevated stock broke suddenly 6 points, some holder of a good-sized block having obviously concluded to take his profits regardless of the market. Meantime it is possible that the speculative class generally will devote some study to the fixed charge, which the directors will probably concede, of 5 per cent on net earnings; an altogether proper condition, but hardly in the nature of a "bonanza" to Manhattan stock. The only news of the day was that of the gold withdrawals. They are smaller by nearly one-half than what had been expected, probably because of the difficulty in accumulating legal tenders before this afternoon in sufficient quantities to obtain the full amount of gold.

Money on call easy at 3 to 4½ per cent; last loan 3, closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486¾@486¾ for sixty days and 488@488¼ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 284,400 shares, including Atchison, 4,300; Burlington and Quincy, 19,500; Chicago Gas, 8,000; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,600; Distilling, 36,300; Manhattan, 6,100; Missouri Pacific, 23,300; National Lead, 3,300; National Cordage, 10,700; New England, 8,000; Northern Pacific, 7,000; Reading, 19,400; Richmond Terminal, 17,200; St. Paul, 14,200; Sugar, 25,100; Western Union, 3,100.

Government bonds firm; State bonds dull.

Railway bonds were weak. The sales were $617,000. Reading sales were irregular. Richmond Terminal trust 5s fell 3%, to 44@45. Chesapeake and Ohio Southwest first rose 3¼, to 108¾; Duluth and I. R. firsts 2, to 100.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing April 14	Closing April 13
Atchison	4,250	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
Am. Cot. Oil	1,600	47	46	46¾	46¾
Am. Sugar	29,253	103¾	101¼	102¾	101¾
Am. Tob.	614	98	96¾	96¾	98
Bal. & Ohio	200	34	34	34	
Balt. & Ohio	700	87¾	87¼	87¾	88
Can. Pac.	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
C. B. & Q.	12,900	97¾	96¾	97¼	96¾
C. & N. W.	1,500	112¾	111¾	112¾	111¾
C., M. & St. P.	14,350	77¾	76¾	77¾	77
C., R. I. & P.	2,080	93¾	92	93¾	93¾
C. St. P. M. & O.	1,900	53¾	52¾	53¾	52¾
Canada So.	750	55¾	55¼	55¾	55¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,300	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	410	50	49¾	50	49¾
Do pfd.	15	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	740	118¾	118¼	118¾	120¾
Citizens' Gas	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	900	129	128¾	128¾	128
Chicago Gas	8,650	89¾	88¾	89¾	89¾
D., L. & W.	3,600	143¾	143	143¾	145
Del. & Hud.	7,090	131¾	130¾	130¾	133¾
Den. & R. G. pfd.	1,010	55	54¾	55	55
Dist. & C. F. Co.	39,515	28¾	28¼	28¾	26¾
Gen. El.	610	106¾	106	106¾	106
F. & P. M.	900	21¾	19¾	20	
Lake Shore	1,900	131	130¾	131	130
Lou. & Nash.	1,803	73¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
L., E. & W.	900	23¾	22¾	23¾	22¾
Do pfd.	200	79	79	79	79¾
Mo. Pac.	23,230	60¾	59¾	59¾	60¾
Minn. Iron	1,000	64	64	64	64
M., K. & T.	900	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
Do pfd.	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Manhattan	6,135	165¾	159¾	160¾	164¾
M., L. & T.	7,945	17¾	16¾	17¼	16¾
Nor. Pac.	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd.	7,050	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
N. J. C. & W.	2,750	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
N. Y. Cent.	725	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¾
Nash. & Chat.	100	88	88	88	
N. Y., L. E. & West.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Nor. Amer. Co.	800	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
N. Y., O. & W.	214	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
N. Y., S. & W.	1,100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Nat. Lead	3,533	40¾	39¾	40¾	39¾
Do pfd.	604	84¾	84	84¾	84¾
Nat. Cordage	11,451	64	62¾	64	65
Do pfd.	100	104¾	104	104	106¾
N. Y. & N. E.	1,100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Nat. Linseed	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	35
Nat. Lead	3,533	40¾	39¾	40¾	39¾
Do pfd.	604	84¾	84	84¾	84¾
Nat. Cordage	11,451	64	62¾	64	65
Do pfd.	100	104¾	104	104	106¾
N. Y. & S. El. bd pf	200	38¾	38	38¾	38¾
Phil. & Reading	19,430	23¾	22¾	23¾	23¾
Pac. Mail	1,100	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Pullman	600	205	204	204	203¾
P. & W. pfd.	600	40¾	39¾	40¾	40
Rich. Terminal	17,200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
Do pfd.	1,300	32	31¾	31¾	33¾
So. Pacific	400	33¾	32	33¾	33
T. C. & I.	100	9	9	9	9
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¼
Tenn. Coal	5,500	25	24	25	24¾
U. S. Rubber	1,100	26¾	25¾	26¾	25¾
Do pfd.	269	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Union Pac.	945	57	56¾	57	57¾
Wabash pfd.	800	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¾
Western Union	3,130	94	93¾	93¾	93¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	155	Fargo	145
American	117	United States	62

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	113	U. S. 2s coup	90½
U. S. 4s coup	113		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

$5000 Atch 4s..... 82¾@83¾ | $4000 M K & T 2d 4s..... 45¾@46
12000 Atch 2d 2½ 4s-CA..... 63¾@63¾ | $3 @ 90 M K & T 1st 4s..... 82¼@82¾
$2000 Ch & O 4½ m..... 93¾@93¾
10000 A & N W 1st..... 89¾
10000 B O R & N col 5s..... 97¼
$2000 Buff Roch & Pitts..... 110
$2000 C & O 4½s..... 93¾@93¾
$6000 C & O conss..... 95¾@96
$1000 C & E I gen 6s W..... 97¾
$2000 O B & Q 5s..... 112¾@113
$2000 O B & Q deb 5s..... 101¾
$2000 C B & Q Neb 6s..... 108
$10000 C B & Q Ia P 6s..... 100¾
$10000 C B & Pac 1st 6s..... 110¾
$17000 C B V A T 5s..... 90¾
$5000 C & I 1st..... 92¾
$5000 D & R G 1st 4s..... 72¾
$1000 E T V & G 1s..... 72
$1000 E T V & G con 5s..... 93¼
$2000 Ft W & D C 1st..... 120
$2000 Ft W & D C 2d..... 104¾
$15000 G H & S A M P 1st 5s..... 103¾
$2000 Gen Elec..... 90¾
$3000 G H Iron & R 1st..... 110
$4000 Jef R R 1st..... 101@101¼
$1000 L S & M S 2d 5s..... 104¾
$3000 L S & M S 2d 7s..... 121¾@122
$1000 L S & M S 1st reg..... 118¾
$1000 Le Dk 1s..... 102¾
$1000 L N A & C 5s..... 103¾
$1000 L N A & C gen m..... 73¾
$3000 L N R m 5s..... 119¾
$2000 M L S & W 2d 5s..... 106
$1000 Manhat Con 4s..... 105½@105¾
$4000 Mastiff Con 1st 6s..... 112
$2000 Mastiff 2d 6s..... 103
$2000 Mastiff C & P W 5s..... 111

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	3,000	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
Ann. Sug. pfd.	1,500	101¾	103	101¾	103
Do pfd.	40	98	99	98	98
Bell Telephone	13	188	189	188	189
Boston & Albany	480	118	118	118	118
C. B. & Q.	2,000	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
Chicago Junc. Ry.	580	101¾	102¾	100	102¾
Do pfd.	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Union Pacific	700	37	37¼	36¾	37
Bonds:					
$6000 Atch 4s	91	$13000 C B N 5s	103¾	103¾	
8000 Atch 2ds	53¾	3000 C & W Mich 5s	96¾		
1000 Gas 1st	80	2000 Ill Steel 5s	90		
1000 U P cons 6s	97½	1000 Om Bds 1st 6s	104		
1000 Gas 2d	62	1000 Mex C 1st inc	19		
3000 C Bg Conv 5s	104				

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.—The market closed dull: Pennsylvania, 54¾@54¾; Reading, 11¾@11¾; Lehigh Valley, 48¾@48¾; Reading Gen. 4s, 74¾@74¾; Reading 1st inc., 44¼@45; do second inc., 32½@33¾; do third inc. 21@21¼.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—Alloues Mining company, 50c; Atlantic, $9.75; Boston and Montana, $26.25; Butte and Boston, $5.00; Calumet and Hecla, $315; Centennial, $8.75; Franklin, $12.25; Kearsarge, $3.00; Osceola, $22.12½ (ex-div.); Quincy, $130; Santa Fe and Copper, $2.62½; Tamarack, $159.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Crown Point, 80c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.00; Deadwood, $1.30; Gould & Curry, 50c; Hale & Norcross, 80c; Homestake, $13.00; Mexican, $1.25; Ontario, $14.00; Ophir, $9.10; Plymouth, 80c; Sierra Nevada, $1.30; Standard, $1.35; Yellow Jacket, 80c; Iron Silver, 35c; Quicksilver, $2.50; Quicksilver preferred, $12.00; Bulwer, 15c.

AN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 14.—Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 25c; Best & Belcher, $1.40; Bodie Consolidated, 25c; Challenge Consolidated, 25c; California and Virginia, $2.35; Crown Point, 85c; Gould & Curry, 60c; Hale & Norcross, 95c; Mexican, $1.30; Mono, 25c; Ophir, $3.15; Potosi, $1.50; Savage, 80c; Sierra Nevada, $1.30; Union Consolidated, 75c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 95c; Commonwealth, 5c; Nevada Queen, 5c; Belcher, $1.10.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

The leading markets were more quiet yesterday than earlier in the week, prices holding within a comparatively narrow range. News from the outside favored the long side of wheat, as a rule, yet crop advices did not exert as much influence as might have been expected were there less uncertainty regarding the outcome of the present wheat deal. Kansas kept up the record with a continued absence of moisture and the entire West was cold and unseasonable for seeding operations. The Signal Service report did not indicate any immediate prospect of rainfall in the districts where it is most needed. The feeling after the close was nearly steady. Puts on May wheat sold at 77@77¼c, and it was difficult to trade in calls. Puts on July wheat sold at 75¾@76c, and were finally quoted at 75¾c. Calls sold at 76¼@76½c, and were finally quoted at 76½c in the afternoon at 76½c. Puts on May corn sold at 40¾@41c and calls at 40¾@41¼c.

Under the amendment to the rules the Board of Trade session will close today at noon. This will be the case Saturdays during the entire summer.

Those interested in corn are beginning to watch the movement to the seaboard, and occasional cargoes worked here for export account are regarded as straws indicating possibilities now that the price has receded to a comparatively low level. The reported sale yesterday of a cargo for export account really referred to a lot sold for the coastwise trade. A round lot of 40,000 bu contract trade sold at 40¾c.

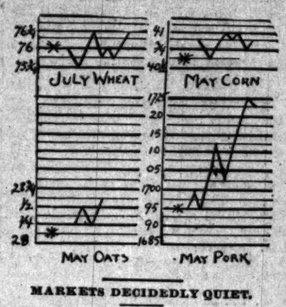
The crop outlook abroad is receiving more attention. Recent cables reported more or less drought on the continent and an unpromising condition of the growing crops. Some of the buying of September wheat yesterday was thought to be for foreign account. An early Bordeaux cable reported wheat firm, while late Paris advices indicated rainfall in France and a consequent weaker tirn. Dreyfus was on the floor from Paris and said that his latest advices from the home office suggested that crop conditions were all right both in France and Germany. A cablegram to him from Berlin read: "Market weak and decidly lower. Weather cold. Fluctuations upward only if any worse news from America."

The May situation was nearly a duplicate of that of the preceding day. Prices were permitted to slip down a cent or two and both factions in the deal took little open part in the trade. There was moderate buying of May for account of the shorts, but no large business was accomplished. Partridge was on the floor and apparently ignoring the market. The opinion was quite generally held that he is standing on the greater part of his short line, having put up sufficient margins for the time being at least. There was scattered selling of May and Linn was at one time a pronounced seller of July, although he did not get the market down much, as the demand was fair and the news generally bullish in character.

The summer supply of hogs, according to the *Price Current*, will probably show a material decrease. It says:

"The records of Western packing last summer show a total of 7,750,000 hogs. If this number is to be decreased 20 per cent, which would be in accordance with the application of the estimates, the reduction would be 1,500,000 hogs for the period of eight months. We leave it with our readers and those interested to form their own conclusions as to chances for variation either way from this indication. A reduction of 1,500,000 hogs would imply a total packing of 6,250,000, compared with 5,685,000 in 1891, 9,540,000 in 1890, and 6,380,000 in 1889—the largest summer packing previously having been 5,642,000 in 1888. So far as can be judged from the expressions of correspondents and visible indications it appears likely that the policy of hurrying stock into market as quickly as it can be made ready will be steadily pursued during the present season."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, May corn, pork and oats April 14. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



MARKETS DECIDEDLY QUIET.

Leading Operators in May Wheat in a Waiting Attitude—Provisions Higher.

The wheat market was tame, with an almost entire absence of the show of nervousness so common during the earlier days of the week. There was the same old uncertainty and the same careful watch was kept upon the bull clique, but the latter was apparently willing to let things alone, whatever may be the plans for the future of the campaign. Brokers supposed to represent it sold some May, and it looked as though the bulls wanted to quietly buy some July without attracting too much attention. May was allowed to sag from 80¼c at the opening, which was the highest point of the day, to 78¼c, or only 2¼c above the July, and the close was dull at 79c, or 1½c net decline. Arthur Orr bought some May, presumably for the Northwestern shorts, and Eggleston sold some, but trade was not important in magnitude. Norton-Worthington sold some July. September was in relatively better demand and moved up to ⅝c premium over July. Much of the news was bullish, there being a continuance of the drought in Kansas, and extremely cold weather, with freezing temperatures, extending down into the South as far as the northern edge of Texas. Secretary Mohler was credited with saying the Kansas outlook is extremely unfavorable for a crop of wheat, and there was talk of crop damage in France by reason of dry weather, although this was subsequently denied. Public cables were generally lower and late private cables from Paris showed a decline on rainfall there. Outside domestic markets were narrow, with little change either way. Cash wheat was lower, in sympathy with the letting down of the May. Receipts were 251 cars, of which 116 graded contract. The out-inspection was 13,428 bu. Exports were fair, at 314,000 bu wheat and flour, and 56,000 bu new business was reported in the seaboard. The receipts at Western points were 342,977 bu and the shipments 171,918 bu. The receipts at Eastern points were 17,355 bu and the shipments 197,850 bu. In store sales were at 77@77½c for No. 2 spring. Free on board sales were at 64@71c for No. 3 red winter, 50@60c for No. 4 spring, and 60@74c for No. 3 and No. 3 Northern.

Corn gained about ⅛c for the day, but was exceedingly narrow and tame throughout. Early there was a little buying by scalpers on the bull side, but the fractional gain did not hold, though was finally recovered near the close by the good buying of Reed and Orr. The latter's purchases were estimated at 200,000 bu. Cousselman selling him 50,000 bu. Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick were sellers and trade was generally scattered. A little corn was sold for shipment to the seaboard, intended for coastwise trade, and this helped prices a trifle, together with talk of cold weather all the way down to Texas. The lake freight rate on corn to Buffalo was lower at 2c, with no charters made public. Liverpool was weaker and domestic markets steady to firm. The exports were 54,142 bu. The cash sales were fair, the demand only fairly fair. May closed at 40¾@41c after selling as low as 40¾c. July sold at 42¾@42⅞c and closed at 42¾c. Receipts at principal points were 249,964 bu and shipments 350,084. In store sales were at 40¢@40¾c for No. 2 grades. Free on board sales were at 34¢@36c for No. 4 mixed and 39¼@41c for No. 3 and No. 3 white. Billed through sold at 39½@39¾c for No. 3 grades.

Oats opened firmer, May being especially strong throughout, owing to the buying of Eggleston and others. There was good trading and futures advanced all round ½@¾c. Cash by sample were in fair supply, with values at the close about ½c easier. May opened at 28¼c, advanced to 28¼c, declined ½c, and closed firm at 28¼c bid, a gain of ¼c. July sold at 28¼c, a gain of 3-27¼c, advanced to 28¼c, declined ¾c, and closed at 28c bid. In store sold to 29 sold at 32@32¾c for No. 3 white. Free on board sales were at 31¢@34c for No. 3 white and 34½@35c for No. 2 white.

Rye was again quiet, and the offerings being small there was little trading. No. 2 cash was quoted at 50c, May a shade better than Thursday, at 52c, and July nominally 46½c over May. No. 3 billed through sold at 50c. Barley was unchanged, with a ready demand for good quality, and common grades in slight supply. No. 4 sold at 47c, and No. 3 at 49c. No. 3 from fair to choice at 45@60c, and extra at 62@65c. Arrivals were 35 cars.

Provisions were again higher, the surroundings being favorable to that course of prices. The receipts of hogs were less than generally expected and there was an active demand for product in the yards, many in the trade looking for small receipts all next week. Domestic markets were stronger and Liverpool meats were quoted higher. The speculative crowd was disposed towards the long side and there was some distinctive buying, especially of pork, by such people as Wolff, Smith, Dunham, the Packing company, Geddes, and Logan. Cudahy bought the same kinds of lards, Geddes and Logan among the sellers of pork were Milmine-Bodman and Lamson. September pork opened at $17.20, advanced to $17.35, declined 5c, and closed 45c higher at $17.62½, with May at $17.22½ and cash about $17.20. September lard sold at $10.25@10.40 and closed 12½c higher, at $10.35, with May about $10.12½, and cash the same. July ribs ranged at $6.57½@6.70 and closed 20c higher, at $6.70, with cash sales including 1,000 bbls pork and 500,000 lbs green hams at 12c, 125,000 lbs short ribs at $6.50, 250,000 lbs at $6.55, and 325,000 lbs on private terms.

Flour was dull and weaker. Millstuffs were quiet and in good demand. Bran sold at $11.50 and mid-dlings at $10.75@11.00.

Flaxseed was quiet but steady with light offerings. Receipts were 9,000 bu and shipments 1,158 bu. No. 1 on track sold at $1.17. Thursday's advanced quotation, but only two cars altogether were disposed of. Options were dull and weaker, selling at $1.16½ with $1.15 bid. Timothy was a shade weaker. April selling at $4.25, being 1c lower. The demand and offerings were light. Outside at $3.50@3.75, making 7.13c. Heavy hog sales were at $6.50@7.50, with the bulk of the fair to good heavy hogs at $7.25@7.40. Shipping cattle packed at $5.25@5.60, and through Texans averaged 94 pounds and sold at $5.50. Western sold at $5.00@5.75 and lambs at $6.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive also free of charge and old customers can be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Columbus must have been the happiest man on earth when he returned to Spain with the first fruits of his great discovery and exhibited to the proud court of Ferdinand and Isabella the specimens of the new race of men he had found toward the setting sun. It is this great event that is illustrated in a beautiful lithograph to be given to each subscriber to THE TRIBUNE tomorrow. In vivid colors are painted the wondering courtiers, the cringeing Indians, the two generous monarchs, and the proud and happy discoverer. The picture is well executed and is worthy of a place in every home. See that your carrier or newsdealer furnishes it with tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

John J. Ingalls of Kansas will give his opinion of the life and work of James G. Blaine in tomorrow's TRIBUNE. The paper is a remarkably strong one, and in it one of the political leaders of the end of the century gives the result of his intimate acquaintance with one of the most notable statesmen in the history of America.

Beivoir, the summer home of President and Mrs. Cleveland, will be described and illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Mrs. Sherwood's lecture on the World's Columbian Exposition furnishes Mrs. Abbott with an excellent text for her literary gossip in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Pen and ink drawing for newspapers and magazines is just now the aim of all young artists, and it is for their benefit that an old hand at the business has prepared an illustrated article for tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Gath has been interviewing several of the Republican leaders and they have given him some inside history of the defeat last November, which he will recast in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

John Kendrick Bangs will have a funny story about Hokey Pokey and other dolls in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Wong Chin Foo is a clever Celestial who writes entertainingly of the prolonged theatrical performances of his countrymen. The article, with illustrations, will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

German students do not all fight duels. But none of them would rather fight than eat, and it is to them that the illustrations and text will refer in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Here in Chicago in a modest little home is a collection of rare and curious books, which will be illustrated for tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

They tell a queer story down in Indiana of the figures in the sky which foretold the Civil War. To get at the whole story you must consult tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

It is not every one who can visit the harem of a Khedive. There was one woman who did it, and her experiences will be told in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

MR. CLEVELAND is not a good Sandwich Island annexer. He appears to lack the sand.

IN accordance with instructions from President Cleveland Commissioner Blount pulls down the American flag.

FARGO, N. D., is coming to the front as a divorce headquarters. So far as Chicago is concerned there will be no crowding. Fargo can have the first place if it wants it.

THE time for the nuptials of Carter Harrison and the fair Chicago is almost at hand. It is only fair to say that the best friends of the lovely bride opposed the match, but they were overruled.

ABOUT $5,000 worth of jewels pertaining to the crown of the late King Kalakaua are missing. It is known that his Majesty did not take them with him when he died and it is conjectured, with every appearance of probability, that some unregenerate sneak-thief has annexed them.

A CAREFUL computation based on the number of names affixed to Statesman Lawler's postoffice petition and the average length of time probably consumed in reading each name, with due allowance for unavoidable delay in unrolling the petition and rolling it up again as the work proceeds, shows that it will take not less than seventy-five hours for Mr. Cleveland merely to read it. On an eight-hour basis this is over nine working days. It is not likely that he has been able, on account of frequent interruptions, to read one-third of the names yet. Give him time.

CORPORATION COUNSEL MILLER expresses regret that he has not been able during his term to obtain an authoritative decision in the railroad damage cases. He holds that "the railroad companies in the city are liable to the city for the cost of all viaducts constructed across tracks at street crossings, together with the cost of condeming land to make room for them." A decision on these lines would be worth $1,500,000 to the city. Mr. Miller's successor will have to take the cases up and push them to a hearing. It is a scandal and a grievous public wrong that for four years no progress has been made with them.

THE New York stock market showed a little firmness yesterday. The fact that gold shipments will be less today than anticipated was chiefly accountable for the better feeling. The local market opened extremely weak and after a severe decline there was a sharp rally in the street railway stocks, which carried prices considerably above the opening. Sterling rates remain firm. New York exchange is 60 cents premium and large amounts of currency are being shipped.—The leading produce markets were more quiet than on any previous day during the week. There was no decided action on the part of the bull clique in wheat and the price was allowed to sag, while provisions were higher. As compared with the latest prices of the preceding day May wheat closed 1¼ cents lower, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed steady, May pork 37½ cents higher, lard 10 cents higher, and ribs 17½ cents higher.

GOV. ALTGELD is disgusted with the Democratic members of the General Assembly. He may well be. The Governor made numerous recommendations in his inaugural address. Only one of them and that of a negative character has been acted on. The Edwards compulsory school law has been repealed. Every other recommendation has been ignored, and the end of the session is approaching. Democratic members of the General Assembly seem to think that they were elected to assist the Governor in distributing the patronage. When they are not permitted to share in the distribution they threaten the Governor and the party. The Governor had to order one of the place-beggars out of his office recently. He ought to have adopted that summary method long ago. Had he done so this General Assembly would not perhaps be what it is—the most useless and mischievous in the history of the State.

THE fact that Democratic Representatives like Conway, Goodall, Carson, and Anderson absent themselves from their places in the House at Springfield is no reason why Speaker Crafts should resort to bulldozing and unparliamentary tactics to put a party measure through the early stages. The Republican minority in the House Thursday was in the main right. It had the undoubted right to ask for a roll-call on the first reading of the apportionment bill. It is unprecedented to put any bill through any reading without a roll-call when one is demanded. Mr. Crafts knows this very well. Mr. Berry, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Nohe, and Mr. Paddock may have forgotten themselves in the heat and excitement consequent on the Speaker's unparliamentary and outrageous rulings, but strong language was pardonable. Mr. Crafts can be most aggravating on occasions. However, the Republicans should be better prepared to fight him. There should be more discipline in the House. Neither Berry, Meyer, Nohe, nor Paddock is the recognized Republican leader. Where was Mr. Hawley during the scene? It requires coolness, skill, and parliamentary knowledge to cope with Mr. Crafts. The leadership of such men as Mr. Hawley and Judge Callahan is needed at this time. The others are good lieutenants. They have not the coolness and judgment necessary for leadership.

THE AMERICAN FLAG HAULED DOWN.

The great majority of the American people will be affected unpleasantly by the news of the lowering of the United States flag at Honolulu by order of Commissioner Blount. Whatever his reasons may have been they will be mortified profoundly by his act. They may not have been so much gratified when the flag went up, but it is a very different matter for it to come down.

One reason assigned by Commissioner Blount for hauling down the flag, ordering the American seamen back to their vessels, and declaring the American protectorate at an end is that he wishes to put the provisional government on "a plane of independence" so that there should be no imputation of coercion in his dealings with it. This is an excess of delicacy. If the members of the provisional government had felt coerced with the American flag overhead and the American sailors about them they would have had no hesitation about saying so to the Commissioner, whose wide powers they are aware of. They are not coerced. They preferred that the protectorate should continue because they felt that the longer it lasted the more likely it was to ripen into annexation. That is precisely the reason why Mr. Blount put an end to it, acting probably in accordance with the instructions of the President.

Another reason stated to have been assigned by Mr. Blount is that President Cleveland did not regard the protectorate as necessary and that it was incompatible with any diplomatic negotiations. It is quite likely that the provisional government can maintain itself, provided there is no intermeddling by foreign powers, and provided no trouble is stirred up by the acts of the American Commissioner, but the plea that a protectorate is incompatible with diplomatic negotiations is absurd. Mr. Blount can negotiate just as easily with the American forces on shore as on shipboard.

It is stated in the dispatches that the tenor of everything which has happened up to date shows that the sympathies of the Commissioner are with the Royalists. Nothing could be better evidence of that fact than this ending of the protectorate. This act is equivalent to telling the natives that the United States Government is against annexation and that it wishes that they would declare themselves vehemently against it. They will take the hint quickly enough. They will insist that they must have a Queen, and the Commissioner listening with pleasure to these loyal sentiments will report them to his superior and recommend that negotiations for annexation be broken off.

The program is a shameful one, and the most shameful part of it, which will wound most deeply the patriotic feelings of the citizens of this country, is the hauling down of the American flag. Mr. Blount may not mind this lowering of the colors. He may have witnessed it with pleasure in his own State of Georgia at the outbreak of the rebellion, but Americans generally will not share his indifference.

THE MIDLAND ELEVATED ORDINANCE.

The Council passed an ordinance last week giving to "the Chicago Midland Rapid Transit company" the right to construct and to operate for half a century an elevated railroad with numerous branches. Neither prior to nor since then has any one been able to learn who the persons, responsible or irresponsible, may be who constitute this rapid transit company and who are to be the beneficiaries under this ordinance. Why this mystery?

When the North or South Side street railway company is given the right of way on some street, or when one of the steam railroads, like the Alton, asks for some privilege, every one knows that a responsible organization is the recipient of the franchise. But who or what is the Midland company? Who are its stockholders or its officers? What have they done to show that privileges of any kind can be bestowed on them with safety?

There is nothing discreditable about the building of an elevated road or the owning of its stock or bonds. There is no more reason why a man should be ashamed of his connection with one than with a bank or a manufactory. So why so much secrecy? It is possible that the names of one or more applicants for a franchise might be obnoxious to some of the Aldermen for reasons reflecting no discredit on the former, and that it might be advisable to suppress those names for the time being. But such a reason, if it exist, ceases when an ordinance has passed from the hands of the Aldermen into those of the Mayor. He ought to be put in possession of all the facts.

Supposing it should happen to be the case that the Chicago Midland Rapid Transit company was made up of irresponsible, untrustworthy characters. Supposing it should turn out that its stock, if it has any, was owned in part by Aldermen, by gamblers, or cheap ward politicians. Then under no circumstances should extensive and valuable franchises be granted them, for it would be certain that they would make a bad use of them. Supposing the company was made up of respectable citizens of wealth, energy, and character. Then every one would say that if there was need of an elevated road then they should be allowed to build it, because they could be trusted to do what they promised.

No one knows yet to what class the promoters of the Midland belong, but the presumption is that they do not belong to the latter, because they will not come out from behind the shadow of a corporate name. When in doubt always veto. The course of the Mayor is clear. He must veto this ordinance, since its backers remain unknown, and he must leave it to a new Council, to one which has more good members in it than the old one, to decide whether this ordinance shall be passed, his objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

MR. HARRISON'S GOOD PROMISES.

Mayor-elect Harrison is back in Chicago. The visiting officeseekers drove him out of his retreat at West Baden sooner than he expected. He will now set himself to the task of selecting his cabinet. If he makes the selection on the lines laid down by him in an interview published in the *Times* yesterday the people of Chicago will have no reason to complain. He says:

The Controller, Corporation Counsel, Chief of Police, Health Commissioner, and Commissioner of Public Works will be appointed exclusively for fitness, and no attention will be paid to nationality.

This is satisfactory. It must be said in this connection also that most of the men mentioned in connection with the offices named as probable appointees of Mr. Harrison—such as Mr. Kraus for Corporation Counsel, Mr. Jones for Controller, and Mr. McGann for Commissioner of Public Works—are well fitted for the positions. Mr. Harrison has enough good material to draw from. If he makes poor selections it will be wholly his fault, and he will have to shoulder the entire responsibility.

Another declaration of the Mayor-elect which will attract attention is that in which he asserts he will not sacrifice fitness to party. He says:

I expect to look to the Democratic party for persons to put in office, but would not sacrifice fitness for that purpose. If it be necessary to fill positions requiring expert ability out of the Democratic party I shall not hesitate to do so, but I believe my party is large enough to furnish all the changes that will be necessary.

No one can find fault with the limitations added to the declaration in the first sentence of this passage. Mr. Harrison made the contest as a Democrat of the Jacksonian school. As a rule he must appoint Democrats. He says he will not appoint unfit men because they are Democrats. That is as much as could be expected from him.

His declaration that "the Police and Fire Departments shall not be made a political machine" will give much more satisfaction than any part of the interview, or anything Mr. Harrison has said since his election. The Fire Department has been kept out of politics for years. Though it is probable that a large majority of the members are Democrats that has not been made evident by any action on the part of the firemen individually or collectively. The members of the Police Department are drawn mostly from the same class as the firemen. It would be just as easy to keep the policemen out of politics, therefore, as the firemen. It only requires a slight effort to do so. Since Mr. Harrison was Mayor our election laws have been materially changed. We have a new primary system, a new registration system, a new balloting system. Those changes render it easier to keep the police out of politics. The good officers want to keep out. Mr. Harrison can keep them all out. The first step in that direction will be to discourage the appointment of men on the recommendation of ward politicians and Aldermen. But Mr. Harrison can do all that he promises in many ways. He has the power and the ability to do all that he promises if he has the inclination.

WHAT WILL OLNEY DO?

The attack upon the trusts instituted by the New York *World* is a comprehensive one. The artillery is trained upon the combines and the administration, and one of the guns appears to be double-shotted for Attorney-General Olney. That official is shown to fill a dual rôle. He is the attorney and confidential adviser of great corporations, some of which are believed to be amenable to prosecution under the laws. He has taken the oath of office as Attorney-General, and it is now his duty to prosecute offenders against the laws. So, when the *World* puts to that gentleman the old-time question: "What are you going to do about it?" the suggested dilemma is a grave one.

It is said that the private law practice of Mr. Olney is worth at least four times as much per annum as the pay attaching to his position at Washington, and that therefore it is improbable he will consent to relinquish the first for the sake of the second. If he cannot retain both he will give up the latter, but not without an effort to hold on to it. The situation is an unfortunate one in any event. The Attorney-General is now in the position of the man trying to serve two masters, of whom the scripture says he will hold to the one and despise the other, and if he should give up the more lucrative office the public would not forget that he has actively opposed the strengthening of the Inter-State Commerce law by amendments tending to make it more effective. It would be hard for him to fight in the courts members of the class from which he has drawn big pay in the recent past, and to whom it may be presumed he will look for support after the close of his four-years' term of office as public prosecutor. But it is intimated that the gentleman intends to "brazen it out" in full confidence that public criticism of his dual conduct will soon cease. The conscientiousness of this resolve would be so evidently of a poor order that no one would expect him to prosecute heartily offenders against the law any more than they would look for grapes to grow on a thorn bush.

It now seems likely that anxious inquirers will soon have the opportunity to ask some such questions as the following: Were the members of the Democratic National convention of 1892 in earnest when they demanded in their platform "the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor"? When President Cleveland nominated Olney for the position of Attorney-General of the United States was he aware of that gentleman's peculiar relation to companies widely believed to be open to prosecution, and that he had acted for years as their paid confidential adviser? If so, was the President sincere in assuring the people in his inaugural address that "to the extent that they can be reached and restrained by Federal power the General Government should relieve our citizens" from the interference and exactions of these combines? Are these pledges and promises any exception to the usual run of Democratic pledges, promises, and professions, which for more than thirty years past have been consistent in only one particular, that they spoke the word of promise to the ear and broke it to the hope of those who trusted in it? These and some other queries may be pertinent, and the answers thereto will but reveal the utter folly of putting any faith in pledges made by a party which deems itself more honored in the breach than in the observance of its obligations. It has been suggested that the best way to avoid these awkward questions and their uncomplimentary answers is for President Cleveland to demand the resignation of Mr. Olney as Attorney-General and let him go back to his first love.

A DANGEROUS GRANT OF POWERS.

The House has adopted a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing that—

The General Assembly shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to enact and provide for the enforcement of all laws that it shall deem necessary to regulate and control contracts, conditions, and relations existing or arising from time to time between corporations and their employés.

The only specific reasons assigned for the adoption of this amendment were that it was not in the power of the Legislature at present to pass laws for the abolition of truck stores or for the enforcement of the weekly payment of wages. No one named any other measures which it was desirable to pass for the relief of "labor," but which could not be adopted without this amendment.

If it is intended to do something more under this amendment its friends should have stated what they wanted to do. If not they should have worded their proposition differently and simply given the General Assembly power to pass anti-truck store and weekly wages laws. Other amendments which have been proposed and ratified have been specific in their nature. This one is almost unlimited in its scope.

Should it be adopted the first measure passed under it would not be a bill to prevent truck stores, for only a few people are affected injuriously by them. The Chicago workingmen take only a sympathetic interest in the matter. The first bill passed in obedience to the demands of "organized labor" probably would be one that Illinois corporations shall employ no men who are not members of some recognized union. Another bill would be one making it an offense for any corporation to hire any one to work more than eight hours a day, and making it an offense for any workingman to labor beyond that period. These are measures which the walking delegates have set their hearts on much more than knocking out truck stores and securing the weekly payment of wages. They would like to have all the demands made recently on the World's Fair Directors made into laws.

The Senate should give this proposed amendment more thorough consideration than the House did. It should investigate it a little to see what can be done under it and what doubtless would be done under it were it ratified. Such an investigation would bring its dangers to light and cause its rejection.

VETO THE HYGEIA ORDINANCE.

By a vote of 46 to 43 the Wisconsin House of Representatives yesterday passed the Senate bill giving the Waukesha Hygeia company the right to pipe water from the springs of Waukesha out of the State of Wisconsin. The vote was close, and the agents of the Hygeia company must have worked hard and calculated closely.

This is the same company which secured the passage of an ordinance for the piping of its water through the streets and alleys of Chicago in the City Council last Monday by a vote of 40 to 18. That ordinance is now under the consideration of the Mayor.

He will be urged to approve it. The agents of the company are as indefatigable in Chicago as in Madison. They will resort to every species of plausible argument with the Mayor to induce him to sign it. They will quote Mayor-elect Harrison's specious indorsement of the ordinance as a "good thing." They will say with Mr. Harrison that "the objections to it are childish." Some of them will appeal to Mayor Washburne on the grounds of friendship and good comradeship to sign the ordinance. Their friendship and comradeship have done him little service in the past. They are now being used to injure him before the public. The Mayor should beware of these men.

The ordinance is wholly bad. There is no excuse for it. There is no reason for it but the greed of a lot of Kansas City speculators and of some agents and promoters in Chicago. The ordinance gives the company the right to tear up the streets at a time when the public interests require that they should not be disturbed. It proposes to establish a water system for a clam in opposition to the city's own system. It was put through a dying Council with unseemly haste. A large number of the Aldermen who voted for it have been rejected by their constituents. The Mayor will not meet the expectations of his true friends or of the public if he does not veto this vicious ordinance. It has not a single redeeming feature.

The Mayor should not even allow Mr. Harrison the opportunity to make capital by vetoing it. Harrison's pretense that he favors the ordinance is probably but a wily attempt to get the present Mayor into difficulty, and to make capital out of his mistake.

REMOVING VALUABLE OFFICIALS.

The removal of Dr. Dewey from the superintendency of the Kankakee Asylum is severely criticised and condemned by a writer in the April number of the British *Medical Journal*, also by the contemporary issue of the American *Journal of Insanity*. It is conceded that Dr. Dewey has done a great work while in charge of the Kankakee institution. He has demonstrated how much good may be accomplished by providing a number of separate buildings for patients, and exercised a great influence upon the construction and management of similar institutions in carrying out the intentions of Mr. Frederick Wines and others in regard to segregation, as opposed to herding thousands of patients together in one monster building. The doctor was removed by Gov. Altgeld in deference to the supposed requirement by the party which elected him that he should put none but Democrats on guard. Following this comes the announcement that Mr. Hall is removed from the superintendency of the Asylum for the Blind at Jacksonville. He was removed by the trustees, but they are reported to allege in defense of their action that they did so in obedience to explicit orders from the Governor of the State. This removal is equally as indefensible as the other. Mr. Hall worked without reference to the loaves and fishes. He possesses an independence which has enabled him to devote his energies to benefiting the blind, and his valuable devices to that end have been adopted throughout the world unhampered by any royalty which the patent laws would have allowed him to claim. His methods of instruction were admittedly superior and his administration of the office unexceptionally good. It is simply a sin and a shame that such a man should be dismissed at the demands of party to make room for some one personally more acceptable to the wire-pullers who work exclusively for the spoils of office.

This action is especially noteworthy, as during the progress of the campaign Gov. Altgeld repeatedly denounced what he was pleased to call the mismanagement of the charitable institutions of the State and dwelt on the necessity of reforming the abuses which called for correction. He has begun that work of alleged reform by removing two men who are admitted to have been so great in their high offices that the more decently disposed men among the Democrats cannot but be deeply grieved, even if they do not denounce the act with trumpet-tongued voice. These two acts are sorry samples of the kind of "reform" we are to look for as a sequel to the change at Springfield. And no one can doubt that they were made in opposition to the rule which would determine the conduct of Gov. Altgeld if unfortunately he were called on to place a loved relative in an institution for the care of the blind or the insane. In such case he would not be apt to ask whether the man in charge were a Republican or a Democrat. He would not ask the political faith and practice of a surgeon or dentist, but would want to know who was most competent to perform the work he wished to have done. But when it comes to the members of other men's families the case is altered. It then becomes a question of party fealty, of which way the incumbent of the office has voted or is expected to vote in the future. The test is not one of fitness for the work to be done, but of party allegiance.

The governments of Europe have many faults, and may learn not a few lessons of wisdom from the United States, but this is not one of them. Neither in England, France, Germany, nor any one of several other countries that might be named would a change of the party in control of the government involve the removal of men who had conducted State institutions acceptably and with such marked power for good as the two officials who have been removed to make places for Democratic appointees at Kaskakee and Jacksonville. In this respect we might well take pattern from Old World usages and notions of respect to the public good. It may be expected that these two applications of the ax by Gov. Altgeld will call forth a far wider and deeper measure of denunciation at home and abroad than has yet been exhibited, and cause not a few right-minded persons to hold him in low esteem—this man, who talked in his inaugural of "civil service reform."

ENGLAND'S LATEST COMPLIMENT.

More importance is attached in England to the advancement of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British representative at Washington, from the position of Minister Plenipotentiary to that of Ambassador, than in this country. And yet the promotion it appears was meant more as a compliment to the United States than as a reward for the English diplomat. Hitherto our country has been reckoned in the diplomacy of Great Britain as only a second-class power, and so only Ministers, not Ambassadors, have been accredited to us. Our country has been on the same footing diplomatically as Holland and Belgium, Norway and Sweden. Debt-laden, unstable Italy and the Sick Man ranked ahead of the richest if not the most powerful nation of the world. Lord Rosebery's action in promoting Sir Julian Pauncefote now puts the United States diplomatically in the same rank with Germany, France, Austria, and Russia—the first-class powers. France followed the lead of England in raising its Minister at Washington to the rank of Ambassador. It is somewhat singular that the first nation to recognize us diplomatically in the last century should have awaited the lead of her rival and our old enemy in this matter. But so it is.

Judging from the tone of the London press it required no slight courage on the part of Lord Rosebery to lead the way in this instance. The traditions which have ruled the English Foreign Office were all against it. Says the *Speaker:* "We regard it as a symptom of the brightest omen in Lord Rosebery's career as Foreign Minister that he should have been the first to break with these traditions. It is the most remarkable thing he has done. . . . We are free to confess that he has agreeably surprised us. . . . Knowing the tremendous force of tradition and how peculiarly Lord Rosebery is impressed with the value of continuity in foreign policy, we hardly ventured to hope that he would be ready just yet to take so decisive a step in an entirely new direction as this appointment of an Ambassador to America implies." From all of which it appears that the English think we ought to feel highly honored and complimented. There is no question that Lord Rosebery's action was well and courteously meant, and that the compliment, such as it is, may be taken as indicative of the most friendly feeling of the present Liberal administration of Great Britain towards this country.

THE Boston *Herald* wisely questions the claim made by the free coinage advocates that if their demand were granted the resulting advance in the market value of silver would not necessarily increase the production, for the reason that at the present time the silver mines are worked at a loss. It says an authority in Colorado, who has recently made an investigation, asserts that this is altogether misleading; that while there are mines in some of the Western States which could not be worked at a profit if the price of silver were $1.30 per ounce there are other mines, and those the largest producers, that would pay to their possessors a very fair return if silver bullion sold at the rate of 50 cents per ounce. If the price of silver were greatly advanced the owners of these mines would do everything in their power to increase the output, while a number of mines that now hardly pay expenses would become highly profitable. One reason for the increased output of silver bullion is that it is a by-product in a number of mines in the West. These are operated in response to growing demands for other metals, and the increased output of silver which comes from them must find a place in the market and have its influence in controlling the selling price of bullion. This statement of the case is correct, but it takes no account of the fact that the free coinage men are laboring under a radical mistake in supposing that free coinage would help to advance the price of silver other than nominally. It would be possible to ordain by law that a hundred grains of silver should be minted and the result called a dollar. But no law could or would compel the owner of a loaf of bread, a bushel of wheat, a coat, or an hour's labor to exchange what he has to sell for four times the price in the new kind of dollars that he is now willing to accept for his property.

THE *Commercial-Advertiser* is one of the few New York papers which are willing to be candid and fair in talking about matters and things in Chicago. It says that portion of the New York press which seizes upon the collapse of three temporary structures near Jackson Park as an occasion for belittling the real hotels of Chicago only do their own city the dishonor of placing it in competition with St. Louis and Milwaukee as a confessedly outstripped competitor. It says those uncompleted buildings bore the same relation to the real hotels of this city as the temporary structures around High Bridge or Guttenburg bear to the Waldorf and Savoy hotels of New York city. And it makes the additional statement that until the recent erection of those and three other named hotels New York was not in the first rank of American cities in respect to hotel accommodations, while Chicago in the magnitude and cost of its structures was about equal to any. It hints at the possibility that at no distant day New York City will be closely pressed in its competition with "its brilliant and ambitious Western rival," but does not see in this any necessity for exhibiting envy or spleen. This is a fitting rebuke to the miserable spite on Manhattan Island which scans the news from Chicago with the sole object of finding in it fresh ground for abuse and misrepresentation of the city which has been chosen by the representatives of the whole American people as the place for holding the World's Fair.

THE commission appointed by the London *Lancet* to report on the condition of the water supply to Chicago has completed the analysis and presented its case. It finds that the water of the Chicago River is fearfully impure, but does not make the grave mistake recently committed by a Philadelphia paper of claiming that the water supplied to the people is taken from the river. The report says: "The results of chemical analysis lead us to the conclusion that the lake water is just as pure as the river is impure," and "Lake Michigan water is seen to be even superior to the choicest of London supply." That is not the whole of the report, but it is the gist of it and ought to form a sufficient answer to the vile aspersions that have been cast on the City of Chicago and its water supply by men whose chief object seemed to be to prevent people from coming here this summer. Some of the water supplied through the mains to the dwellers at the head of Lake Michigan is taken from the lake at the distance of four miles from shore, and the rest at a distance of not less than two miles. The two-mile tunnels will be extended to four miles as soon as possible, and then Chicago will have the purest and best water supply of any large city in the world. Its present supply will compare favorably with that of any other as to quality, and far exceeds it in quantity. It is only on rare occasions, like that of the latter part of last winter, that the water brought by the two-mile tunnels is slightly contaminated. After the extensions are made there will be no such exceptions to a uniform purity.

THERE is an impression that the Australian ballot system seriously interferes with the fine art of scratching. The totals of the votes for city officers prove that this impression is a popular error. Mr. Trude, for City Attorney, for instance, has a majority of 22,435; while Mr. Harrison's majority is only 21,073, and Mr. Gastfield runs but 7,288, or less than one-third of Trude's majority, ahead of Mr. Van Cleave. These results are all due to "scratching." Harrison, however, gets more votes than Trude. This is due to the fact that the voters in the foreign wards thought that by putting a mark in the square before Harrison's name near the head of the first column in the official ballot they voted the whole Harrison or Democratic ticket. The official heading had no meaning to them. They understood what Harrison meant. They marked before that name. The vote was counted for Harrison but lost to the rest of the ticket. The German Democrats cut Bransfield so that his majority is only 14,608, but that is more than double Gastfield's, the slightness of which is, of course, due not to Gastfield's being a weak candidate but to the fact that Van Cleave was a very strong and popular one. The Australian ballot system seems to be all right.

SENATOR O'MALLEY has introduced a bill at Springfield the purpose of which is said to be the enlargement of Lincoln Park and incidentally to put a stop to the encroachments of certain capitalists and corporations on the riparian rights of the city and of the parks. The bill, which is said to be favored by Gov. Altgeld, provides as follows:

Every Board of Park Commissioners existing under the laws of this State that now has or may hereafter have control over any public park under the control of such board and bordering upon any public waters in this State shall have the power, subject to the limitations in this act contained, to extend such boulevard or driveway, of the width of not more than 300 feet, over and upon the bed of such public waters in such a way as that the line of such boulevard or driveway nearest the shore shall be extended along contiguously with and adjacent to the shore line of such public waters.

A similar bill is on second reading in the House. If the enactment of the bill will prevent the scandalous encroachments on the riparian rights of the public along the north shore it ought to be passed. As it is now on a second reading in both Houses the chances for its passage are good.

A NEWSPAPER man who spent a day or two at West Baden this week came home yesterday gaunt, haggard, and hungry. He reported that the Democratic officeseekers who had thronged there to button-hole Carter Harrison had left nothing eatable in the place except a little salt pork.

AS AN offset to the big storm in St. Louis the other day Cincinnati points with pride to its earthquake.

A LICENSE has been issued by the authorities at Springfield to "the Chicago Razor Strop company." Esteemed Buffalo exchanges will please note and sound the alarm. All classes in Chicago are preparing to join somehow or other in the general movement to skin the visitors in the city this summer.

THE Postmaster-General will not permit Democratic Congressmen to control the appointment of Postmasters in their districts. Their recommendation, he says, is "presumptive," but not binding. "Back of it all is the desire of the administration to get at the will of the Democratic masses." When the will of the Democratic masses has been "got at" by means of the "best evidence obtainable from all quarters" the department will act in accordance with the light it has received. The Bissell Doctrine, as amplified and unfolded by its originator, becomes more interesting every day.

ANY remarks Mayor Harrison may make in his inaugural address on the subject of burning the garbage and cleaning the streets and alleys will be read with interest all over the civilized globe.

REPRESENTATIVE WIWI wanted to "unseat the colored fellow and seat the white man." Mr. Wiwi is a Democratic statesman of the old school with modern trimmings.

THAT postoffice plum, Mr. Lawler, may not be ripe for some time yet.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Mr. Chugwater Throws Light on Financial Questions.

"Josiah," inquired Mrs. Chugwater, as she poured the coffee, "what does it mean when the papers talk about the financial situation being strained and the money market unsettled, and all that sort of thing?"

"It means that there is an uneasy feeling about securities," answered Mr. Chugwater, reaching for another biscuit.

"What does that mean?"

"Why, stocks and bonds, and—um—speculative values generally."

"What makes them have an uneasy feeling?"

"It's the operators, you understand, the financiers, that have that. When there comes a stringency in the money market——"

"In the money market? Do they sell money?"

"They sell securities, which is about the same thing, only they fluctuate in value. The condition of the stock and bond market is an index of the financial situation generally."

"I don't seem to understand it any better than I did before," said Mrs. Chugwater dubiously. "What is it that makes money scarce sometimes? Does the government quit making it?"

"No. It's simply withheld from investment in ordinary speculative channels. It's withdrawn from circulation and hoarded up. Can you understand that?"

"Y-yes, I suppose so. What does anybody want to withdraw it from circulation for, Josiah?"

"It's all a matter of public confidence," said Josiah, becoming slightly impatient. "When everybody has confidence in his fellow-men there's no stringency. It's this ridiculous habit some people have," he went on, warming with his subject, "of getting scared about nothing that makes panics. Somebody has a little money in a bank. He begins to be afraid the bank isn't all right and he goes down-town to take it out. He tells some friend on the way down what he's going to do, and that friend tells somebody else, and it spreads, and the first thing you know there's a run on a perfectly sound bank, and all because some gourd-head has lost confidence. And that reminds me," said Mr. Chugwater, checking himself hurriedly and looking at his watch, "that I've got about $300 in Old Gunbling's bank that isn't any too safe. I'm going right down-town now, as quick as I can get there, to draw every cent of it out!"

And with nervous haste Mr. Chugwater put on his hat and overcoat, shot out through the front door, and half an hour later was walking crazily back and forth on the sidewalk in front of Old Gunbling's bank waiting for the doors to open.

PERSONALS.

Albert E. Osborne, the new Mayor of Corry, Pa., is but 25 years old, and is probably the youngest Mayor in the United States.

Lucy Larcom, the poet, is critically ill with heart trouble in Boston. She has been ailing for some time and is not likely to live more than a few weeks.

J. Q. Smith of Ohio, it is said, has been selected by Mr. Cleveland to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Smith is a renegade who remained a Republican as long as that party kept him in office.

Octave Uzanne, a distinguished French author, compiler, and editor, is in New York as intending visitor to the World's Fair. While in this country he will contribute letters to *Figaro*, under the head of "Sensations d'Amerique."

Isadore Zacharias was appointed Postmaster at Bainbridge, Ga. His neighbors petitioned the Senate not to confirm him because he is an inveterate poker player. This was rather an argument in his favor with the millionaire club and Mr. Zacharias was promptly confirmed.

Prof. Dolbear of Tufts College thinks there can be no doubt that telegraphing without the use of wires is near at hand. There is good reason to believe that wires will not be necessary even for commercial purposes. He declares there is no doubt that within a year electrical trains will run at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

Majah Jones of the St. Louis *Republic*, who has just been down to Washington interviewing the boss dispenser of spoils, prints this unhandsome paragraph in his paper: "It is not that the breezy West cares for the plums, but it may show in a year or so that poles which cannot reach plums are of little use for persimmons."

Mrs. Rachel Lloyd, formerly Miss Holloway of Ohio, is one of the most accomplished chemists of the day and took her degree as doctor of philosophy at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, an honor which only two women have been accorded. Mrs. Lloyd is now professor of chemistry at the University of Nebraska.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, the grand-nephew of the famous Napoleon, who is in this country, is 35 years old. He is nearly six feet tall and has a robust, athletic figure. He has black hair and wears a mustache and eyeglasses and dresses like a business man. The Prince is said to possess the legendary appearance of the Bonapartes.

Mr. Cleveland's new Attorney-General is making himself disliked in Washington. He isn't nice to visitors. Sometimes he goes right on working at his desk when they want to talk to him. Two Senators have been heard to say that they will never go to the department again while he is in. He is "uncivil, pigheaded, and phenomenally unpopular."

L. E. Wolfe, State Superintendent of Public Schools in Kansas, is having a big educational map of the State prepared for the State exhibit at the World's Fair. The map, which is ten feet square, will show the exact location of every one of the 10,000 schoolhouses of the State as well as the State University, normal schools, colleges, and other institutions of learning.

The late Duke of Bedford had one distinctive accomplishment—he knew more about zoology than any other member of the House of Lords, just as the Duke of Marlborough was better "up" in chemistry than any other peer. The Duke also at one time maintained a menagerie at one of his country houses. He was a good shot, but preferred to shoot with the Duchess, who is herself an expert markswoman, as his sole companion.

CURRENT NOTES.

He—"Did you tell her I would be there bright and early?" She—"I told her you would be there early."—*Life.*

"Was the charity ball a success?" "O, my, yes. Our deficit was only $80 and the Charity Society will have to pay it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"What is your favorite style of fire escape?" said one department clerk to another. "Civil service rules," was the reply.—*Washington Star.*

Mrs. Matchem—"Why didn't you marry her, are you?" He—"Absolutely." She—"I'm! Don't you ever feel sorry for her?"—*Detroit Tribune.*

Wibbles—"Was his death a case of accident or suicide?" Wabbles—"Deliberate suicide. He called for spring water in a Kentucky barroom."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Mr. Oldbeau (growing romantic)—"Ah, how I wish I had lived in the knightly days of old." Miss Youngthing (growing weary)—"Didn't you?"—*New York Weekly.*

He—"You seem to be positive that I love you. What makes you so sure?" She (scathingly)—"It is the only thing on which mamma and papa

THEY SEEK DAMAGES.

GINN & CO. SUE THE OGDENSBURG TRANSIT COMPANY FOR $1,541.

The Complainants Allege That a Consignment of Books Brought Across the Lakes by the Defendant Was Injured by Bilge Water Owing to the Carelessness of the Boat Company and Not to Any Exempting Peril of the Sea—Other Court News.

Suit has been brought by Ginn & Co. of Chicago against the Ogdensburg Transit company in the United States Circuit Court to recover $1,541. The complainants are a publishing firm and in May, 1891, they shipped a quantity of books from Boston to Chicago over the Transit company's route. Owing to a temporary stoppage of the bilge pumps on the steamer which conveyed the freight across the lakes the books were seriously damaged by water. Complainants assert that the company has refused to allow their claim and they now allege that the damage was occasioned by the neglect of the carriers and not by any peril of the sea, which would exempt the Ogdensburg Transit company from any liability.

To Give Notice Before May 24.

The following bulletin was posted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday: "Attorneys desiring cases to be tried by the May jury must file notice of them with the clerk before Monday, April 24. All cases not noticed will not be tried except upon stipulation of all parties."

Court Notes.

United States Judge Seaman of the Eastern District of Wisconsin will sit in the Circuit Court here next try cases on the law calendar, which will be called Tuesday, May 2 next.

Edward Stromquist was given a verdict in Judge Goggin's court yesterday for $5,000. The plaintiff sued for $25,000 for injuries incurred while operating a coal chute for the defendant company.

Judge Horton yesterday said he would refer the affairs of the Chicago Bank Note company to a receiver. The court's order was made on the provision that an issue be made in the case. Both defendants agreed to comply with this stipulation.

Sheriff Gilbert was sued yesterday for $5,000 by Mary McHugh. Miss McHugh was living at No. 1090 Michigan avenue when sheriff Gilbert's men turned her out with her household effects. She says the house to satisfy a judgment for rent obtained against James McCleary, tenant. Miss McHugh's bed and wardrobe were levied on and she now asks for damages.

Ann Elizabeth Decker was made defendant in a suit for $10,000 filed yesterday in the Superior Court by Nathaniel F. Hodson, administrator of the estate of Henry Decker. Mrs. Decker was appointed administratrix of the estate in June, 1890, but was relieved by the court to make a report, and Mr. Hodson appointed to succeed her. Hodson claims that she is short in her accounts with the estate and seeks to recover the sum.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

23,838—James Schulte vs. National Lead Co. Case, $25,000. J. T. Waters, atty.

United States District Court—New Suit.

4,382—Ginn & Co. vs. Ogdensburg Transit Co. Libel, $1,541.22. Robert Rae, proc.

Superior Court—New Suits.

147,430—George S. Skinner vs. J. H. Gilbert. Rpln., $25,175. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

147,431—Asst. Sup.

147,432—Asst. Sup.

147,433—Rose Pardon vs. James Pardon. Bill to annul marriage. Bigamy. F. Smith, solr.

147,434—Karli Havelicek vs. Antonia Havelicek. Bill for divorce. Desertion. Sherman, solr.

147,435—J. H. Smoor vs. A. T. Devereaux. Appl.

147,436—Mary McHugh vs. James H. Gilbert. Case, $5,000. Ryan & Wenschaum, attys.

147,437—Gus Freidiancer et al. vs. C. E. Mace et al. Asst., $500. S. S. Jones, atty.

147,438—Simon Hutpoff vs. Joseph Mueller et al. Pet. mech. lien, $677.50. Cross & Jindrich, solrs.

147,439—Same vs. Thomas E. Telfer et al. Same. Same.

147,440—Same vs. Mary Hosbein et al. Same, $170.50. Same.

147,441—Same vs. Crain vs. Wm. H. Crain. Bill for div. J. W. Waughop, solr.

147,442—William Clayton vs. Robert Bradshaw. Appeal.

147,443—Henry McDonald vs. Jas. Casey et al. Bill for conveyance. Hills & McCoy, solrs.

147,444—Andrew Johnson vs. Thos. O'Brien. Sci fa to revive jdgt., $555.40. James O'Connell, atty.

147,445—McIntosh & Co. vs. O. M. Born. Appeal.

147,446—The Henderson-Achert-Krebs Lithographing Co. vs. H. J. Smith & Co. Asst., $1,200. Hamline, Scott & Field, attys.

147,447—Oliver Iron and Steel Co. vs. Philander E. Lane. Asst., $3,500. Same.

147,448—Same vs. Same vs. Ellsworth B. Roy. Bill to forc. trust deed, $1,687.50. Andrews & Piper, solrs.

147,449—Frederick Martin vs. Michael Korwin. Bill for part. Walker & Davis, solrs.

147,500—The Standard Loan Invest. Co. vs. Frances Ellis et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $3,500. C. M. Miller, solr.

147,451—Ernst Ammon vs. John May et al. Conf. judgt., $1,541.41. Ernst Ammon, atty.

147,452—James A. Johnston et al. vs. Charles Kalster et al. Garn., $400. James O'Connell, atty.

147,453—Horace Chandellor vs. Emery Stewart et al. Appeal.

147,454—Sarah Sutton vs. Elisha Sutton. Bill for div. Charles Sullivan, atty.

147,455—James F. Mallette et al. vs. Edwin F. Gillette et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $750. Nathaniel J. Jones, solr.

147,456—Same vs. Same. Same. Same solr.

147,457—Bill suppd.

147,458—Attch. Supp.

Withheld suits—147,407—Crane Elevator Co. vs. Pottstown Iron Co. Attch., $777. Tatham & Webster, attys.

147,410—Charles F. Sinclair vs. John Brod Chemical Co. Bill for acctg. and inj. R. John, solr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

114,278—Asst. Suppressed.

114,279—G. H. Morton Co. vs. James H. Gilbert. Rpln., $2,000. No attorney mentioned.

114,280—Kostorney mentioned. Daniel W. Burrows. Bill for inj. E. Maher, atty.

114,281—Fred Stendel et al. vs. Alvis Krotschvil et al. Bill for forc. trust deed, $1,600. W. F. Kanouse, solr.

114,282—J. Schoenbrod vs. Benjamin Wolinsky. Conf. of judgt., $708.25. B. J. Frank, atty.

114,283—Bill. Suppressed.

114,284—Henry Bauer vs. Christopher Mayer. Appl.

114,285—J. Schoenbrod vs. Agricultural Insurance Co. et al. Conf. of judgt., $674.31. Same, atty.

114,286—Illinois Roofing and Supply Co. Conf. of judgt., $1,444.88. A. Kurz, atty.

114,287—Same vs. Same vs. Dick Tyson. Pet. for dower. Crane & Owen, solrs.

114,288—Ernest J. Ohrenstein vs. Thomas C. Gonsalus et al. Bill to set aside deed, $4,600. Ohrenstein, atty.

114,289—Dan Segler vs. Anton Honowski. Bill for part. F. F. Kohout, solr.

114,290—Lucy Wilson, jr., vs. Mary Hurley. Bill for divorce. Smoot & Eyer, solrs.

114,291—Rachael Hummer vs. William Snip. Pet. for dower. Crew & Crew, solrs.

114,292—Attch. Suppressed.

114,293—Whitfield N. Alley vs. Benjamin F. Plitzre. Conf. of judgt., $414.50. Same, atty.

114,294—Charles H. Budd et al. vs. J. D. De Lange. Inj., $8,000. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

114,295—Edward W. Howe vs. Robert Del Armstrong Case, $10,000. Reed & Brown, attys.

114,296—Theodore Grubinski vs. Stanislawa Grubinski. Bill for div.

114,297—The Bartholomaus & Roesing Brewing and Malting Co. vs. Michael Doran. Rep., $250. Winston & Keeney, attys.

114,298—Bill. Suppressed.

114,299—Tolman & Andrews vs. Sarah Ballsch et al. Bill forc. trust deed, $450. Andrews & Piper, solrs.

114,300—Corey Car and Mfg. Co. vs. *Daily Law Reporter*. Asst., $10,000. W. S. Heffernan, atty.

114,301—Angie Eaton vs. J. A. McOmber et al. Bill for div. Brown, atty.

114,302—The Utica Sewer Pipe Co. vs. Peter Millen. Asst., $600. Smith, Heimer & Moulton, attys.

114,303—Same vs. Same vs. Wm. H. Visay et al. Conf. judgt., $165.20. John Gilkerson, deft.'s atty.

114,304—The Valentine Blatz Brew'g vs. M. L. Williams. Case, judgt., $2,000. Thomas H. Watson et al. vs. August Dehner. Asst., $2,000. Hamlin, Holland & Boyden, attys.

114,305—Bill suppressed.

114,306—Issued cases.—114,281—Adolph Stein et al. vs. Olive Rose. Asst., $900. E. Fuijenwider, atty.

114,307—Morris Fox vs. Fannie Fox. Bill for div. M. F. Sachs, solr.

114,308—S. S. Swanson vs. Joseph H. Denman. Bill for dis. part. and inj. C. B. Obermeyer, solr.

County Court—New suit.

10,973—J. Henry Kraft et al. vs. Catherine and Frederick Braunsdacher. Case, $1,000. Kraft & Kraft, attys.

Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—10,974—Lewis vs. C. C. Coi Dock, $231.25.

Judge Caverly—12,933—Bernstein vs. Wells Glass Co. On $1,400 and sat. in open ct.

Judge Baker—4,624—Bernstein vs. Levinson. On rec., $150.

Decrees.

Judge Ewing—131,299—Tolman vs. Lehman; dec. of sale, $191.30. Same vs. Same; same.

Judge Stein—4,526—Whitman vs. Whitman; dec. of sale, $600. Emily vs. Newton McKee; dec. div.

Judge Horton—4,566—Midland Co. vs. Cassell; dec. pro confdo; dec. div., $3,307—Carrie A. vs. Chas. A. Hall; dec. div.

Call for Today.

Judge Grosscup—In chambers.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court.

Judge Stein—Default divorces.

Judge Hutchinson—Motions.

Judge Horton—Motions.

Judge Tuley—Default divorces.

Judge Collins—Motions.

Judge Gary—Default divorces.

Judge Jamieson—Motions.

Judge Goggin—Motions.

Judge McConnell—Motions.

Judge Dunne—Motions.

Judge Scales—Nos. 10,567, 10,323, 10,547, and 10,253.

Judge Kohlsaat—No court.

Judge Brentano—Branch 1. Criminal Court—Motions.

Judge Windes—Branch 2—Motions.

Calls for Monday.

Judge Grosscup—In chambers.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court.

Judge Stein—Default divorces.

Judge Hutchinson—Short cause calendar.

Judge Goggin—Short cause calendar.

Judge Tuley—Contested motions.

Judge Collins—Contested motions.

Judge Horton—Motions of course at 9:30.

Judge Tuthill—Short cause calendar.

Judge Clifford—Short cause calendar.

Judge Baker—Short cause calendar.

Judge Dunne—Short cause calendar.

Judge Scales—No. 10,567 and trial from calendar No. 22. No. 10,461 on hearing.

Judge Kohlsaat—Adjudications and general business.

Judge Windes—Branch 2—Nos. 2,192, 2,243, 21, 53, 55, 71, 73, 76.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

William J. Knellen, of Chicago, Ill., and Allison Mayfield of Sherman, Tex., were admitted to practice.

1,192—Velancey E. Fuller, plaintiff in error, vs. The American Emigration Co. In error to the Supreme Court of the state of Iowa. Dismissed with costs per stipulation and mandate granted on motion of Frederick D. McKenney for defendant in error.

Exparte: In the matter of Mary M. Black, petitioner. Petition for supersedeas submitted by Francis Tracy Tobin for the petitioner.

210—The City of Cairo, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Zane. Argument concluded by George A. Sanders for the defendant in error.

229—Wilson N. Jones, plaintiff in error vs. Adolph Baer et al. Submitted by A. H. Garland and H. J. May for the plaintiff in error and by David Goldsmith, L. F. Saunders, and William T. Hutchins for the defendants in error.

211—The Union Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Goodridge et al. and 212—The Union Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. E. S. Taggart. Argument commenced by John F. Dillon for the plaintiffs in error and continued by C. S. Thomas for the defendants in error.

The day call for Monday, April 17, will be as follows: Nos. 211 (and 212), 198, 213 (and 214), 215 (and 216), 217, 221, 223, 224, 225, and 226.

Supreme Court of Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., April 14.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following opinions were filed:

Affirmed—Needham vs. King.

In the matter of Fred H. Leonard. Reversed.

Ogden vs. Moore, in Bay Korith vs. Tuscola and Turnbull vs. Giddings. Mandamus denied.

In Vance vs. St. Clair Canvassers. Order to show cause granted in the alternative.

Cases submitted: Lease vs. Navarre.

Finch et al. vs. Karste.

Michigan Dairy Company vs. Runnels.

Crane vs. Beedle et al.

Holmes vs. Seymour et al.

Wayne County Savings Bank vs. Airey.

Hessley vs. Newton et al.

Call for Tuesday—Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

SAYS TROUBLE IS LIKELY TO ENSUE.

Hugh Morrison of Honolulu on Commissioner Blount's Action—Hotel News.

"Trouble between the royal factions in Hawaii is likely to result if the action of Commissioner Blount in removing the American flag from the government building signifies that this government will withdraw its claims," said Hugh Morrison of Honolulu at the Great Northern yesterday. "It may be possible that Commissioner Blount is acting under instructions from Washington. There is a strong feeling among thinking men on the islands that the delay of the Cleveland administration means that the provisional government will be left to fight its own battle, and continue in power purely upon its ability and strength to dominate over the sympathizers of the Queen. While the neutral attitude of the United States is commendable as diplomatic courtesy it fails to satisfy the people because it is well known that the Queen and native government are incapable of ruling the country, and the provisional government is not sufficiently strong to continue in control. It must not be supposed that all the whites on the islands seek a republican form of government, as hundreds of influential men who have nothing to lose or gain financially side with the Queen, and if called to arms would espouse her cause. Should this contingency arise the forces would be about equally divided with the chances of the Queen being reinstated as a rule the natives are peaceful, but would make a fight for the Queen if they saw a chance of winning. So far as England is concerned there is not much danger of interference and it is probable that an understanding exists with that country already to let the difficulties adjust themselves on the islands."

T. H. Egan of Sacramento, Cal., was at the Auditorium yesterday. "The State capital question has aroused the people in California," he said, "and the consensus of opinion seems to favor San José as the proper place. Sacramento has been badly maligned relative to its business interests and healthfulness, yet San José has many claims because the tide of progress and development is moving toward the Santa Clara and San Joaquin valleys, and in a few years San José will be in the center of the most thickly populated part of California. Action may not be taken on the matter for a few months, though I believe another year will result in a removal of the State capital to San José in spite of the strenuous efforts of Sacramento to prevent the change."

A. S. Littlefield and Daniel Coolidge of Johnstown, Pa., were at the Grand Pacific yesterday. They represent a syndicate of Eastern capitalists and are on the way to St. Louis to close a deal for the street railway plants of that city and Omaha. The negotiations represent about $15,000,000, and will place the street railways of both cities under the management of one corporation.

Frederick Taylor, F. R. G. S., the traveler, arrived in Chicago from New York this morning to arrange some details about his forthcoming book and take an eye view of the Fair grounds.

Lexington—A. N. Boyden, Sheffield, Ill.; Joseph G. McBride, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. R. Smith, Kansas City; A. W. Straw, Milwaukee; G. R. Darrow, New Haven, Conn.; J. T. McIlroy, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Fiorito, Salesburg, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boyden, A. A. Boyden, Sheffield, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lincoln, New York; Mrs. F. G. Holcomb, Michigan; N. A. Irons, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mills, Montclair, N. J.; W. P. Hall, Granwich, Conn.; W. S. Gilmore, New York.

Grand Pacific—C. K. Miller, Canton; R. W. Taylor, New Lisbon; Henry Curtis, Rock Island; G. R. Reppller, Philadelphia; A. L. Tatecto, Cleveland; J. F. McLaughlin, Toronto; John McIntyre, New York; G. M. Stark, Saginaw; C. H. Davis, Saginaw; Mrs. J. D. Emerson, Toledo; R. M. Liddell, Belfast, Ireland.

Great Northern—W. H. Hurlburt, Portland; F. S. Morris, Wateska; W. G. Church, Toledo; C. G. Wilson, Hartford; R. G. Mc. Nutt, Newport, Ky.; Frank H. Alden, Cincinnati; L. W. Thomson, St. Louis; Sam Grassman, New York; G. M. Titus, Muscatine; H. Morrison and wife, Honolulu; Harry Hall, New York.

Palmer House—W. R. St. John and wife, La Crosse, Wis.; C. O. E. Horting, New York; Mrs. W. E. Waggins, Springfield; W. C. Sprague, Detroit; J. W. Bagley, New York; L. L. Leob, Cincinnati; M. P. Gilbert, Cairo; R. Falk, New York; Robert Davis, Toronto; Mrs. and Miss Sawtelle, San Francisco.

Sherman—M. W. Black, Cincinnati, O.; W. Ziock, Rockford, Ill.; D. T. Drummond, Oswego, N. Y.; W. F. Cloney, Montreal; A. W. Lynn, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Davis, Trenton, N. J.; S. D. Brown, C. H. Walter, Dunkirk, Ind.; H. H. Andrew, Pittsburg; J. W. Babcock, Necedah, Wis.

Victoria—Mr. and Mrs. Brandon, Boston; F. C. Sheldon, Milwaukee; S. W. Pickering, New Jersey; F. W. Upham, Marshfield, Wis.; S. H. Prentiss, New York; C. H. Rockwell, Cleveland; S. W. McMunn, Pittsburg; H. K. Bleethen, Boston; C. Warton, Bridgeport, Conn.

Auditorium—B. F. Miller, New York; Grace T. Burrall, Marquette; T. H. Tracey, Toledo; C. H. Dors, Springfield; E. C. Lewis, Philadelphia; T. H. Ludington and wife, St. Louis; S. L. Wiley and wife, Omaha; Miss Zara du Pont, Louisville; Mrs. T. S. Sandford, Denver.

Wellington—A. L. Flock, Tiffin, O.; G. H. Boynton, Rock Island; B. A. Dare, New York; C. Whitney, Norwalk; J. D. Cox Jr., Cleveland; C. Darms, Youngstown; D. M. Hynan and daughter, Denver.

Tremont—M. S. Near, James Sherwood, G. J. Mead and wife, C. H. Tanner, and M. E. Flaherty, New York; W. Brigas, Boston, Mass.; D. F. Kemp, Buffalo; C. H. Matthews, Detroit; B. A. Ostrom, Louisville, Ky.

Leland—J. Foley, Evansville; Mrs. J. M. Smiley, Grand Rapids; W. G. Soper, Ottawa; C. E. Mills, Detroit; H. Harrison, New York.

Richelieu—W. Gray, St. Louis; B. A. Boehmer, Cincinnati; Mrs. H. A. Browne, Boston; W. J. Hutchinson, Washington.

Cordon Closing In on Murderer Bitson.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 14.—[Special.]—With hunger and fatigue as well as an armed force of men to contend with Matthew Bitson, the Shopiere murderer who killed his wife and Mrs. Arthur Bear is on his trail with a posse and parties of farmers are also searching for him. He was tracked to a point ten miles this side of Elkhorn, in Walworth County, but here all track of him was lost. Bitson has committed murder before, he being forced to leave his native country, Bohemia, for the crime.

World's Fair Tickets Given Away.

$1 buys 1½ lbs. best pure fresh TEA and we make you a present of a ticket to the World's Fair. China-Japan Tea Co., No. 241 East Madison street.

DEFEAT FOR HYGEIA.

EVIDENCES THAT THE MAYOR WILL VETO THE ORDINANCE.

Representatives of the Water Company Are Close After Him, However, with Importunities to Sign It—The Midland Measure Will Not Be Favored Unless His Honor Is Satisfied That It Is Backed by Substantial Capital—Other Municipal Affairs.

Mayor Washburne sent to the City Clerk's office for the Hygeia ordinance and the Twin Wire telephone ordinance yesterday morning. Both the ordinances were returned from the Mayor's office to the City Clerk's office during the afternoon. Neither of them bore the Mayor's signature. That makes it certain that he will not approve either. It is understood that he will veto the Hygeia ordinance. He told one of the supporters of the ordinance yesterday that he intended to do so. He may also veto the telephone ordinance. He certainly will unless it is demonstrated to his satisfaction that there are substantial men behind it.

When it became known in Chicago yesterday that the Hygeia bill passed the Wisconsin House by a majority of 3 the promoters of the ordinance made for the City Hall with a view to impressing on the Mayor the desirability of signing the ordinance. He had left his office for the day. They started out in search of him. One of the arguments now used with Mayor Washburne in favor of the ordinance is that Mayor-elect Harrison says it is "a good thing" and that the opposition of the newspapers to it is "childish." But the Mayor, it is said, suspects that Carter is trying to play him, that he wants only an opportunity to fulminate a veto against it, and thus at the outset make himself popular at the expense of the outgoing Mayor. No argument of any force has been made in favor of the ordinance, it is said. The Mayor is already on record against it. No instance is known where an ordinance rejected unanimously at one time has been taken from the files during the last session of an expiring board of aldermen and pushed through under the rule of the previous question. "Even if the ordinance were a good one it ought to be rejected on account of the method of its passage," said a prominent parliamentarian yesterday.

The friends of the ordinance are appealing to the Mayor to sign it not because it is a worthy one, but on the score of friendship and good fellowship. So far the Mayor has shown no signs of weakening. The fact that he sent the ordinance back to the City Clerk yesterday is taken as proof that he is dead against it.

The Mayor has notified the Aldermanic friends of the Midland ordinance that the names of all the parties back of that measure must be disclosed or he will return it vetoed. He spent yesterday afternoon with the Corporation Counsel examining the ordinance, which in the main he approves, because he favors rapid transit. But he will not sign the ordinance notwithstanding unless he is satisfied as to the bona fide character of its capitalistic backing. Senator Duncan, M. W. Ryan, John M. Smyth, and others called during the afternoon to speak to the Mayor in support of the ordinance, but he had left for the day. They had consultations with him to show that behind the ordinance there are plenty of substantial men. They claimed that the only one in the West Division who is opposing the ordinance now is ex-Ald. Culierton, and that the West Side Aldermen who opposed it last Monday have withdrawn their opposition. They expect a hearing from the Mayor on the ordinance this afternoon. Whatever action he may take on it will not be made known till Monday. The impression now is that he will send it back for amendment.

The Mayor will sign the Englewood electric and Ald. Martin's ordinance for opening Jackson street through the Garfield Park race track.

WOULD REQUIRE A NEW TUNNEL.

The City Engineer Reports on O'Neill's Scheme for Pullman and Roseland.

Ald. O'Neill of the Thirty-fourth Ward some time ago called attention of the Council to the need of a better water supply for the Pullman and Roseland district and suggested the construction of a land tunnel from the shore end of the Sixty-eighth street tunnel to a point near Ninety-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, where a pumping station should be established. He explained that the large manufacturers at Pullman, West Pullman, and other points in the district used all or nearly all the water which comes through the sixteen-inch main which supplies the district. The Council then passed an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to prepare an estimate of the cost of the work.

The City Engineer yesterday reported that estimate to Commissioner Kuhns as follows:

The present lake tunnel and its extension in process of construction cannot economically furnish more than about 72,000,000 gallons for each twenty-four hours. The capacity of the Sixty-eighth street pumping station, 100,000,000 gallons for each twenty-four hours; it therefore exhausts the capacity of the lake tunnel. To furnish the new land tunnel and the inland pumping station its terminus at 95th street and the inland lake tunnel should be built. An emergency or shore inlet tunnel, five feet in diameter, was built last year, with an intake 900 feet from shore, and is now being extended to a point 1,500 feet further out, 2,400 feet from shore. If now the extension is not made to stop there, but is carried on to Lydon & Drew's new intermediate crib, which is at a distance of 4,500 feet from shore, it will be joined there to the seven-foot extension of the main tunnel now in process of construction. After the completion of this seven-foot extension the proposed pumping station at 95 Ninety-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue would then be supplied with water from the same intake as the Sixty-eighth street pumping station. There would be a seven-foot lake tunnel beginning at Ninety-ninth and 100 feet long, with a flow of 113,000,000 gallons capacity. The flow would be split at the distance of 6,500 feet from shore; 77,000,000 gallons would be sent to the Sixty-eighth street pumping station and 36,000,000 gallons to the new pumping station at Ninety-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. This would be a satisfactory arrangement from a hydraulic point of view; it would also bring in its train this immense advantage, that a sanitary point of view that the emergency or shore intake for both stations might be established at the 6,500-foot point in the new intermediate crib or shaft or at any point we might choose on the line of the new five-foot lake tunnel. The estimated cost is as follows:

Land tunnel	$368,000
Shafts	25,000
Lot for new station	25,000
Engines	150,000
Buildings	25,000
Piping	5,000
Engineering, inspection, and contingencies	38,000
Lake tunnel	81,000

Regarding the report Commissioner Kuhns had little or nothing to say except that he had received it. "I have not studied the plan thoroughly, and must consult with the City Engineer before I can discuss it intelligently," he said.

STREET CLEANING GANGS ORGANIZED.

Work in Nearly All the Wards Provided For—Complaint from the Twelfth.

Supt. Welles of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning has completed the reorganization of ward crews for all the city wards except the Thirtieth and Seventeenth, and it is expected those crews will be formed today. Each of the gangs is in charge of a foreman, selected by the two Aldermen of the ward in which he is to work. As the selections have been made since the election, it is probable the department will not be entirely disorganized, even if Mayor-elect Harrison should see fit to remove Supt. Welles and the force of men in the office. The whole force, including those doing scavenger work, is now about 600 men and nearly as many teams.

One of the strongest complaints the department has received came yesterday from a Twelfth Ward citizen, who lost a job as foreman of street cleaning when the work was turned over by Supt. Burke to the new bureau. He says Mr. Welles' men cleaned several streets in his ward two weeks ago and that the dirt was allowed to remain on the streets in heaps instead of being hauled away. The winds and the floods came and soon this same dirt was nicely distributed over the streets again. Yesterday men began again to gather it up. The Twelfth Ward citizen demands to know if that is the way the people's money is to be spent.

Supt. Welles admits the complaint is based on facts and explains that when the work of organizing the ward crews began a number of men were laid off. They left the dirt in heaps in some places. Arrangements could not be made at once for gathering it up.

Pyne Takes Hold Today.

James R. Pyne, who was elected Superintendent of the county institutions at Dunning in place of Dr. Brown, resigned, will assume the duties of his new office this morning. Several names have already been suggested to the County Commissioners to fill Mr. Pyne's shoes as custodian of the County Building. Among these are Thomas P. Murphy, present Chief Engineer in the County Building; and Edward Phillips, who was a former custodian.

Will Reconstruct the Tunnel Walls.

The North Chicago Street railway company yesterday applied to the Commissioner of Public Works for a permit to rebuild the walls of the south approach to the La Salle street tunnel. The application was the sequel to an order for the reconstruction of the walls made on the company by Commissioner Kuhns a few days ago, when the City Engineer reported that they had bulged so much on account of the frost as to be unsafe. The permit was granted.

Municipal Notes.

Secretary Johnson of Chief McClaughry's office will conduct the examination today of 100 men who desire positions on the police force. The Chief has now under consideration the matter of transferring about that number of officers from the various precincts to Inspector Hunt's district near the World's Fair grounds. Single men with no settled homes are to be transferred.

Fifty-sixth, Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-fourth streets, where they pass under the Illinois Central tracks, are to be paved with macadam and concrete sidewalks are to be laid. Supt. Burke ordered the work to be begun yesterday. The Illinois Central railway company is to pay for the improvement.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION OVER A FENCE.

Public Officials Do Not Agree Regarding the Illinois Central's Right to Build One.

The Illinois Central's effort to build a fence along the east side of its tracks for the avowed purpose of keeping the public off its right of way is the cause of a difference of opinion between several city officials. Last Thursday men employed to build the fence began work at Forty-seventh street, but were stopped by the police.

Commissioner Kuhns of the Public Works Department says the work was not interfered with by his orders and that the railway company certainly has the right to fence in its own property, provided no open streets are closed. The fence in question, he says, is but an iron paling surmounting the stone wall which already incloses the right of way and which was constructed on the order of the City Council.

Corporation Counsel Miller says there is an open question as to the company's right to fence in its tracks and that the police did perfectly right in stopping the work and should see that it is not begun again until the company's rights are fully determined. He does not say what, in his opinion, those rights are, declaring that he has not been asked officially to give such an opinion.

Chief McClaughry gave orders to his secretary to find out by whose orders the police prevented the men from building the fence. "I have had no instructions from either the Mayor or the Commissioner of Public Works as regards the fence," he said. "I presume the officers stopped the men because they had no permit."

ADVISORY BOARD AND DIRECTORS MEET.

Business Transacted for the Destitute Crippled Children—People Interested.

The first meeting of the enlarged Board of Directors and the Advisory Board of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children was held at No. 309 Masonic Temple yesterday. The following are the members of the Board of Directors:

Mrs. A. V. H. Wakeman, Mrs. J. J. Loeb, Mrs. F. K. Tracy, Mrs. A. W. Holmes, Mrs. D. R. Boughton, Mrs. J. W. Thomas, Mrs. H. W. Hoyt, Mrs. H. Mandel, Mrs. E. A. Delano, Mrs. A. A. Cook, Mrs. J. A. Hunt, Mrs. E. S. Hyman, Mrs. J. C. Staples, Mrs. L. E. Ireland, Mrs. H. L. Brown, Miss Ida De Lee, Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, Mrs. E. E. Steele, Mrs. J. C. Vaughan, Mrs. J. K. Haines-worth, Mrs. C. H. Weeks, Mrs. W. D. Devin, Mrs. George Tapper, and Mrs. N. M. Westover.

The following constitute the Advisory Board:

Dr. I. Prince, Dr. J. Withrow, Dr. H. W. Thomas, Dr. A. H. Canfield, Dr. E. G. Hirsch, George M. Pullman, H. H. Kohlsaat, Charles Hutchinson, George Sealey, Dr. J. Ridlon, Dr. R. D. McKinney, Dr. F. D. Owsley, Dr. F. G. Milsted, George Tapper, A. H. Revell, J. R. Dunlop, Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, G. F. Westover, F. A. Winkleman, Prof. David Swing, William Penn Nixon, Dr. E. B. Weeks, M. Rosenbaum.

Mrs. J. C. Vaughan was elected Treasurer, vice Mrs. George Tapper, resigned. Mrs. A. V. H. Wakeman, Mrs. A. W. Hoyt, and Mrs. J. N. Staples were elected Vice-Presidents.

INSURANCE NEWS.

Manager Whittemore of the Providence Washington yesterday signed a lease of a part of the tenth floor of the Manhattan Building, which he will use for offices after May 1. This makes eight general agents of fire insurance companies and five general agents of accident, life, and liability insurance companies that will occupy this building by May 1. These thirteen managers represent sixteen companies, which is the largest number of insurance companies that have ever occupied the same building in this or any other city. Following are the names of the companies, the first six of which already are established in this building: The American insurance company of New York, the Granite State Insurance company of New Hampshire, the Prussian National Insurance company of Germany, the Guardian Assurance company of England, the Columbian Insurance company of Louisville, the State Investment Insurance company of California, the Commercial Union Insurance company, the Phœnix of England, the Providence Washington Insurance company, the Merchants' Insurance company of Newark, the Employers' Liability Insurance company, the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance company, the London Guaranty and Indemnity Insurance company, the Illinois Live-Stock Insurance company, and the Columbian Accident Insurance company.

About two years ago Mrs. Sisk of Vincennes, Ind., took out a policy for $600 in the American of New York, covering her household furniture. Without permission she then took out two other policies on this furniture, one for $700 in the German Insurance company of Freeport, and another for $800 in the Citizens' of Evansville. Shortly after this a fire occurred, and an adjuster acting for the German Insurance company agreed on a settlement of her claims for $635. When the adjuster offered to settle her claim against the German company on this basis, however, she refused, saying she supposed the settlement meant a payment of this sum by each company. The companies of course rejected this claim, the adjuster died, and Mrs. Sisk brought suit against each of the three companies in turn. She has obtained a verdict against the German for $700 and is now in the Supreme Court of Illinois on a writ of error. In each case the full value of the policy. The suit against the Citizens' for $800, its policy value, is still pending. Meanwhile her brother has also brought suit against all three companies to recover the value of his services in caring for the property after the fire.

Facts about the disagreement of the general agents and the members of the association in regard to the Cook County compact jurisdiction question were learned yesterday from a member of the General Agents committee. Practically the whole disagreement centers around the question of the control of the old compact territory. There is no question as to rates or commissions in the district under dispute or as to the rights or association members as former compact agents in writing insurance in this field. The sole question is as to which element, the association or the general agents, shall have the making of the rates and the control of the territory. Both sides want it and the unwillingness of either to yield has precipitated the present crisis, which may result in an insurance rate war.

The local underwriters are still fearful that their South Side patrons, who have insured their houses as dwellings simply, may vitiate their policies by arranging to take in transient lodgers during the coming summer. The matter is one that could easily be remedied by application to the agent by the insurer stating the purposes to which he intends to put his house and paying the added premium, if any. The danger lies in not giving notice. Each policy contains a clause warning the policyholder against infraction of the conditions of the policy, but the underwriters fear that many people will take in lodgers without thinking of the effect of that upon their insurance contract.

The much-talked-of meeting of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association for yesterday turned out rather tamely. The question of declaring a rate war in the territory of the former Cook County compact came up for considerable discussion, but it was decided to be impracticable and inadvisable to declare rates in the territory under dispute. The association's committee on the compact question made its report, which was not read but placed on file and ordered printed for distribution among the members. Before any decisive action is taken by the association to annul the rates another attempt will be made to come to an agreement with the general agents.

May 1 next the consolidated Western departments of the Northern of England will move to the new quarters on the sixth floor of the Monadnock Building. The new general agency will be managed by William D. Crooke. It is thought business can be transacted more conveniently by a single central office located in this city and covering the entire West than by the two departments now existing. The move entails no change in the Northern's Western policy outside of this. Agents are to begin reporting to the Chicago office by July.

The Windermere Hotel, Cornell avenue and Fifty-sixth street, is a candidate for $100,000 of insurance on its rents during the period from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1893. The hotel proprietors have a contract with J. J. Grafton and Robert Somerville, who are to run daily excursion trains between Chicago and New York for World's Fair visitors, and who guarantee the hotel $100,000 worth of patronage at the current hotel rates in the period. In consideration of this guaranty the hotel has to keep $100,000 insurance or become a coinsurer for the deficit.

J. J. L. England has been appointed special agent in Michigan for the Northern of England. Mr. England was formerly with the California and more recently Michigan special agent of the Phœnix of London.

A small line for the Swedish restaurant, opposite the Swedish State Building, was offered yesterday on La Salle street at 3 per cent for the time.

An attempt was made yesterday to place a line on the exhibit at the World's Fair of Manasse, the optician, but without success.

Cleveland has added another to the already goodly list of wildcat insurance companies there. The latest is the Eclipse.

Among the offerings of World's Fair exhibits yesterday was the German restaurant at 4 per cent for the time.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—[Special.]—Maj. George S. Merrill, Insurance Commissioner, has submitted to the Legislature Part 1 relating to fire and marine insurance, of his thirty-eighth annual report of his department. The total fire risks written during the year 1892 are $680,872,674; premiums received, $16,058,968; losses incurred, $8,140,364. The report says: "Again it is necessary to report a reduction in the number of companies authorized to transact business in this commonwealth. At the close of 1891 the number thus authorized was 151, being 7 less than at the close of the previous year. To this list has now been reduced to 177. Thus far during the present year three additional fire companies were admitted: The Columbian of Louisville, Ky.; the Palatine of Manchester, Eng.; and the Lancashire of Manchester, Eng. While the number of fires during 1892 was 298 greater than in the previous year, the amount of loss shows the gratifying decrease in the Commonwealth of $1,500,000. Since the beginning of the present year the loss in Massachusetts as well as elsewhere has been absolutely appalling. The melancholy fact, to which attention has been repeatedly directed in these reports, appears that the enormous property waste by fire is in an alarming degree from culpable if not criminal carelessness. What a commentary upon construction methods, when defective chimneys cause 151 fires, kerosene oil is responsible for 262 and matches in various ways for 279 fires; lightning made unusual havoc, causing sixty-five fires, the largest number recorded in any single year; tramps are, given a better record than usual, no fires being attributed to them, but perhaps this and some other notable reductions may account for the unseemly swelling of the 'unknown' list." In speaking of the fire insurance situation Maj. Merrill says, in part: "During the last five years the losses and expenses of the whole United States business of the companies authorized in this State have been 96.78 per cent of the premiums received, leaving less than 3½ per cent to take care of the increase of unearned premium reserve for contingencies and profits. As

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, FOR stationery and fancy goods trade; habits and ability must be No. 1. State experience. Address G V 8, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMEN TO REPRESENT GOOD, reliable house. Refs. required. 181 Toledo, Ohio.

Boys.

BOY—16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO ASSIST IN OFfice; good penman and proficient at figures; one living within suburbs preferred; state age and past experience. Address G V 28, Tribune office.

BOY—OFFICE—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; APply in own handwriting; state wages wanted. Address Z 25, Tribune office.

BOYS—200 BOYS FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE to sell the official catalogues of the World's Columbian Exposition during the Fair. Must be of good character and address. Boys will be uniformed and under military discipline. Rare chance, both financially and from an educational standpoint. Apply by letter only. W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, City.

BOYS—STRONG, INTELLIGENT—15 TO 18 years old, to learn the wholesale dry goods business; must have references. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

BOYS—GOOD. REAR 118 LA SALLE-ST.

STOUT BOY OR ELDERLY MAN TO CARE FOR two horses; chores. 550 Dearborn-av.

Trades.

CABINET-MAKERS—FOR GRILLE WORK. 76 W. Washington-st., up-stairs.

CARRIAGESMITH — FIRST-CLASS; STEADY job and good pay for a competent man. Address T. NEVILLE, Oshkosh, Wis.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS AND WOODWORKERS—7 jobs worth having. DRYDEN, 2239 Prairie-av., rear.

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH AND PAINTER—570 Wabash-av.

CARPENTERS—TEN; STEADY WORK FOR GOOD workers; 40 cents per hour. JOHN S. THOMAS, 60th and Ellis-av.

CARPENTERS—TRIMMERS, 45C AN HOUR. 76 W. Washington-st., up-stairs.

CUTTER—THE LEADING CUTTERS OF THIS country use the A. B. Rude new Method of Cutting. "Why not join the procession" by sending $10 to the Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O., and secure the entire system with square and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

CUTTER — AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER IN A wholesale merchant tailoring establishment to take charge of cutting department; one who understands goods preferred. Apply to J. SOLOMON & CO., 215 E. Madison-st., 5th floor.

CUTTER—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED CUTter in high-priced tailoring house. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected. G M 79, Tribune office.

FIREMAN—FOR MURPHY FURNACE; BRING 3 letters: 10 a. m., engine room. CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO., Retail.

MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS DECORATING; must be capable of getting up designs.
The E. A. Armstrong Co.,
140-151 Wabash-av.

PAINTERS—TO DO INSIDE FINISHING. APPLY 1 Fifth Pal. Car Co. Pullman, Ill.

PRESS-FEEDERS — LITHOGRAPH; IMMEDIately; also Gordon feeders. Apply John Morris Company, 120 Monroe-st.

PRINTER—THOROUGH; ONE WHO HAS HAD experience in publishing a daily newspaper, to represent the Oconto County Reporter on the road. Must be a good solicitor and furnish satisfactory references. Address, with application, Oconto, Wis.

PRINTER—JOB; RAPID; MODERN; WAGES above scale; steady job. Address Z 8, Tribune office.

PLUMBER—315 63D-ST. CORNER ILLINOIS Central.

TAILOR—BUSHELMAN; STEADY WORK. T. KELLY, the Tailor, 155 West Madison-st.

UPHOLSTERER—UNDERSTANDING CARPETlaying and furniture repairing; steady work; must be a good all-around man, for first-class storage warehouse. Address K V 118, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG MAN; $60; R. B. Position. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

House Servants.

KITCHEN MAN—COUNTRY HOTEL; $15 PER K month and board; state where and when on Tuesday you can be seen. Address G V 37, Tribune office.

COACHMEN TRUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED and careful driver, and willing to work around house. Call at 226 Michigan-st.

COACHMAN—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY; A first-class man; must understand gardening; references required. Address K V 173, Tribune office.

MAN—WITH HORSE AND COVERED WAGON to assist in delivery of light goods to retail trade; will pay $6 per day. Address W. ROSS, 19 Adams, Room 607.

Miscellaneous.

ACTIVE MEN WHO ARE OUT OF EMPLOYment can make big money working for us. Permanent situations to those who prove acceptable. Call at 209 Dearborn-st., Room 408.

BOOK DELIVERER AND COLLECTOR—FIRSTclass subscription; must have good references and give bond; salary and commission. Address N 71, Tribune office.

CANVASSERS—EXPERIENCED, MALE AND FEmale, to sell a new and useful household article; is a ready seller and large profit in it. Apply 4th floor, 167 State-st., City.

CORRESPONDENT—A SCANDINAVIAN, ADdress N 161, Tribune office.

ELEVATOR MAN.—EVAN LLOYD, 136 STATE St.

FURNITURE AND CHINA PACKER—FOR STORage warehouse company; must have first-class references, strong and willing. Address K V 121, Tribune office.

FURNITURE MOVER—AS HELPER ON MOVING van, strong and able, to help on piano; must have first-class references. Address K V 120, Tribune office.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE CONFINING THEMselves in offices until they are losing their health to correspond with Middle States. Mutual Life and be independent and have outdoor exercise; six agents wrote in Cook County last year $2,000,000, averaging over $300 a month apiece; we will give it a trial! You cannot lose anything and it may be your forte. FRANK B. FLEMING,
Western Agent.
46, 115 Dearborn-st.

GENTLEMAN—OF FAIR EDUCATION, TEMPERate, and of good address, speaking, besides good English, two or three of the following languages: German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Turkish. Must be acquaintedwith Chicago. Address, with references, Lock-box 778, City.

MAN—TO WASH WAGONS AND CARRIAGES; steady employment. Apply GRIFFIN & CONNELLY, 164 Washington-st.

MAN—TO MAKE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS; city papers. SCHUB, 319 Wabash-av.

PORTER—COUNTRY HOTEL; WHITE MAN; salary $15 per month, board, and "shine" privileges; state when and where on Tuesday you can be seen. Address G V 29, Tribune office.

PORTER—NIGHT, COUNTRY HOTEL; $15 PER month and board; state where and when on Tuesday you can be seen. Address G V 30, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO DRAW SODA FOR PROMInent drug store; must be willing and obliging. Apply 55 Franklin-st., third floor.

YOUNG MAN—THAT CAN GET DOWN AND keep there in the morning and can collecting. References. Address N 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIenced; $10 to $12. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

CASHIERS—2 LADIES FOR HOTEL. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

LADY—YOUNG, TO ASSIST IN OFFICE; MUST be good penman and quick and accurate in addition; wage $7.50. Address K V 9, Tribune office.

SALESWOMAN — BRIGHT, EXPERIENCED, young; good salary. 90 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GOOD; FOR FAMILY of four. Apply to 85 Seeley-av., between Jackson and Adams-sts.

COOK AND DISHWASHER—SMALL RESTAURant; come ready for work. 5445 Shields-av.

COOK—122 PINE-ST.—MUST BE FIRST-CLASS and give best of city references.

GIRL—GOOD—EXPERIENCED—GOOD WAGES and good home. 474 W. Congress.

GIRL—FOR PLAIN COOKING, WAGES $6. Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson.

GIRL—YOUNG—FOR CARE OF CHILDREN AND to assist with second work. 491 Fullerton-av.

GIRLS—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS AS COOK and laundress and second girl. Apply 3522 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, a Catholic preferred, of the age of 25 years. Inquire at 1210 Wolcott-st., Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages. 519 Chestnut-st., Englewood.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR general housework. References required. Call at 2427 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family; must be a good laundress and cook. 2500 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO ASSIST; GOOD WAGES and permanent place for good girl. 1531 Wabash-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages $6 per week. Apply MRS. PEARL, 6349 Star-av., Woodlawn Park.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; family of 3; wages $5. 362 Ontario-st. Flat 3.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply, with references, 5735 Madison-av., Hyde Park.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD COLORED WOMAN, FOR general housework in small family. Call at 4809 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4320 Sidney-av.; private family; permanent place.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; must be a good cook. 4356 Ellis-av.

NURSE—COMPETENT NURSE; WAGES $5. REFerences required. Apply 3330, Indiana-av.

SECOND GIRL AND WAITRESS—GOOD REFERences expected; permanent situation if satisfactory; in private family at Evanston; prefer English, Canadian, or German nativity, state where you can be interviewed. Address G V 25, Tribune office.

WOMAN—SCRUB, FIRST-CLASS, TO AID housekeeper; board and lodging furnished. Popular Hotel, 6344 Hope-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

EXPERIENCED MACHINE OPERATORS ON Ladies' silk waists; highest wages paid; steady work. CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS., 111 State-st.

GIRLS—TO SEW ON STEAM-POWER SEWING machines. Apply at 24 Market-st.

OPERATOR ON SHIRT MACHINE—EXPERIenced; must be quick and do good work. Address S 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WOMAN—MIDDLE-AGED—TO DO PLAIN SEWing in a private family and assist in taking care of a 2-year-old infant; wages $25 per month. Address N 154, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—ONE THAT CAN KEEP small set of books; work very easy; state salary. Address N 142, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — PERMANENT POSITION with good firm to young lady able to invest $300; references. Address N 132, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—A COMPETENT LADY OWNing a typewriter may secure a position to be filled May 1 by applying 115 Monroe-st., 2d floor.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED SMITH PREmier operator; work light. Address, stating salary expected, N 159, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY JUST FROM Coolidge; call early. Room 320 The Temple.

STENOGRAPHERS—AND STUDENTS WRITING 75 words and over furnished positions; no registration fee. 1203 Masonic Temple.

STENOGRAPHERS—2 YOUNG LADIES; $8 AND $10. R. 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

CARPET SEWERS—HIGHEST PRICES PAID. C. W. RICHARDSON & CO., Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

LADIES—TO SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE National Home and Music Journal; good pay. Apply at 215 Wabash-av.

MILLINERY TRIMMER—A1; FOR CITY POSItion. Call at once. G. F. LATHROP, with EDSON KEITH & CO.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTicle just invented. Needed in every household in the next ninety days. Absolutely no competition. Good profits. Don't delay, but call today at Room 101, Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG LADY—WHO WRITES PLAINLY AND rapidly. Room 320 The Temple.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO Agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Blacking Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. Sells to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—GOOD LOCAL AGENTS IN EVERY (Ascounty; also a few general agents to sell a specialty of genuine merit; a monopoly; experience unnecessary; steady employment. For particulars address 1516 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

AGENTS—RELIABLE PERSONS TO TAKE Agency in their town for one of the best paying articles on the market; retails for 25 cents; pays 100 per cent profit; sells to every family; inclose stamp. ROBERT S. WEST, Cleveland, O.

CANVASSERS — FOR STAPLE ARTICLE. 99 Van Buren-st.

EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING AGENT—GOOD Opay. National Home and Music Journal, 215 Wabash-av.

WANTED—6 MORE SPECIAL AGENTS IN COOK County to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life (Fraze plan). Six agents wrote in 1892 $2,383,000. Will make advances to those that can show good records and references. We write insurance at cost on terms of 10, 15, and 20 years, renewable without examination. Special inducements in rates (50 per cent below old line rate) and life rate endowments at life rates. Also 10, 15, and 20-payment optional limited policies, non-forfeitable after third year, for paid up or cash value. Premiums 15 per cent below Massachusetts companies and cash value 15 per cent higher. Liberal contracts with experience. Come and compare our contracts with any other company and decide for yourself
GEO. S. FLEMING,
Rooms 46, 47, 48, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR latest office specialty; sells itself; big pay; write now. American Cash Register Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED — AGENTS FOR THE WINDOW Cleaner's Comfort and Safety Foot Strap. A. CHAIM, 191 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WITH $750 TO $1,000 cash (balance out of profits) can secure half interest in sound business clearing $300 monthly; can be doubled. Highest references.
JOHN G. PEARSE,
Room 512, Inter-Ocean Building.

CIGAR STORE—OLD DOWN-TOWN CORNER; unequalled location and a splendid paying store; 2d lease; great bargain. 304 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—NICEST, CLEANEST, FINELY FURnished, best located, and well-paying
CAFE DINING-ROOM;
walking distance; North Side; seats 106; lease runs to May, 1894; price to April 17 $1,600. Address G M 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MODEL COFFEE ROASTING plant fully equipped for the manufacturing of spices, baking powder, and extracts; good shipping facilities, etc.; plant will be sold cheap; rare chance for right party. Address correspondence to Thy. J. G. Notter Coffee Co., Quincy, Ill., or apply to WM. MOSEBACK or FRANK J. WISNER of Chicago.

FOR SALE—COMPELLED TO SELL ON ACcount of ill-health; 17-room house, elegantly furnished, suitable for first-class rooming house or private family; large stable; long lease; low rent; price $2,300; terms easy; only those meaning business need call. 2529 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT of 28 rooms, full of good-paying roomers; everything first-class; in best residence part of city; long lease; will sell cheap for cash; for further particulars inquire on premises. Call afternoons Room 18, 194 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH BUYS A 76-ROOM brick hotel, furnished, in center of Englewood, on nice corner; a snap if taken at once.
F. C. VIERLING,
514 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—$1,500 TAKES STEAM LAUNDRY, 7 horse and wagon; good trade; power, steam, and rent paid for in 3 months; hard times; easy payment on balance. 52 N. Clark-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CONTROLLING interest in a furniture manufactory; will exchange for farms or farm lands; good reason for selling. Address G V 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DOWN-TOWN SAMple-room, having an established and well paying trade; must sell on account of poor health. Address G V 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—THE FINEST QUARRY property in Lemont; fine shipping facilities and large quantities of dimension stone. G V 36, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SALOON AT MAIN ENTRANCE TO Douglas Park; for cash only. Barr's Pavilion, 12th-st. and California-av.

FOR RENT—BEST LOCATION ON NORTH SIDE for restaurant, opposite Engler Pavilion. Apply at Westminster Hotel, 402 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED PROFITABLE BUSIness, tea and coffee store; horse, wagon, 3 routes; $800. Call 1717 18th-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SALOON; WILL EXchange for real estate. Address, for 6 days, G S 173, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY, OVEN, with boiler, tools, a good horse and wagon; also living rooms. 75 Sedgwick-st.

HE WHO MEANS BUSINESS IN BUYING LUNCH room see mine. Address N 16, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS call at 5433 Wentworth-av.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING CO.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace sts.

OOMING HOUSE FOR SALE—CONTAINING R 60 rooms; location 180 East Madison-st.; price, $3,500; terms, $500 cash, balance within 60 days; or would rent the house to responsible party for two months so as to give it a fair trial and if suitable will sell.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FIT ted; 60 choice rooms; office and Board of Trade and doing a good business; cheap at $4,000. Address G M 61, Tribune office.

SPOT CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF MERchandise. Address H. HOMER, 134 Market-st., by mail only.

WANTED—TO INVEST $1,000 OR $1,500 IN down-town restaurant or mercantile business; applicant speaks German, French, Italian, English. Address N 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—WHOLE OR PART INTEREST IN paying office business; frauds and have-beens need not apply. Address N 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAN, PERMANENT MAIL ORDER business; must give full particulars. Address N 66, Tribune office.

WILL SELL HALF INTEREST IN PAYING OFfice business which will yield $400 monthly; price, $2,000. Address G V 149, Tribune office.

$1,500 BUYS A COMPLETELY OUTFITTED, very well paying lunch, cafe, bakery, cigar, tobacco, confectionery, stationery, laundry office, also 150 daily paper store; two blocks from World's Fair grounds; '94 lease; rent cheap; no agents. Call 192 East 55th-st., Jackson Park car.

$50,000 CASH AND REAL ESTATE BUYS A interest $1,000,000 contract; 40 per cent profit. Address G M 48, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with any grade of stenographers from our special lists of our Advanced Dictation Class; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; a few own machines.
NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. We never invade the rights of stenographers by begging advertisers for such help permission to supply them, as more than a dozen irresponsible agencies do habitually and who charge the persons extortionately whom they occasionally are permitted to send.
Business men read our standing advertisements and apply to us; we never apply to them, much less abjectly beg their patronage; self-respect forbids it.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

AT WORLD'S FAIR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 167 A Dearborn-st., R. 516; bookkeepers, stenographers, salesmen, clerks, office help, etc.
F. C. VIERLING.

MEN—AT ONCE—200 COMPETENT MEN AS M machinists, blacksmiths, and boiler-makers for railroad work in the West at wages between $2.60 and 3.25 per day, according to location and efficiency. Bring credentials and apply to room 732 Rookery Build ing.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARIS Ian School of Dressc utting, 210 State.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP Address G M 38, Tribune office.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st. Chicago

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—40 LIGHT U. S. ARC DYNAMO; 20 lamps. Address Consolidated Steel and Wire Co., The Rookery, Chicago.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 LaSalle-st., Chicago Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VACANT AND IMPROVED PROPerty in all parts of the city and suburbs; valuations given on application; list your property with us. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 197 and 199 Dearborn-st. Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BLVD.—

ELEGANT NEW 2-STORY STONE-FRONT RESIdences on MICHIGAN-BLVD., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 44TH-ST.
2 short blocks from 43d-st. elevated road station. Parties contemplating purchasing houses in the near future will serve their best interests by inspecting these elegant residences; they are exquisite in architectural design and in point of interior finish and decorations they are unsurpassed; finished in various hardwoods, special design mantels and sideboards, consols and hall tree built in; open sanitary plumbing; bath-rooms finished in Italian pink marble; houses heated by hot water heat throughout; large lot with each house, 20x161 to 20-ft. alley; corner lot 22x161; considering the location and advancing prices on this popular boulevard we will give the best bargain in a first-class home in the city. Prices $27,000 to $40,000.
Open for inspection today.
GEO. P. GORTON CO., Exclusive Agents,
42 Rookery.
ALBERT MENDEL, Builder.

FOR SALE—
3901 LAKE-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST. STATION,
a new complete, modern, and elegantly detached residence. 3-story stone-front house, with stone porches, steps and rails, French plate-glass windows, beveled plate-glass storm doors; 11 rooms and hall-room, elegant consoles, hall trees, and sideboard, and third hall-room; porcelain tubs and electric light; finished in quarter sawed oak throughout. This is a house that will bear investigation.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
IN THE POPULAR KESWOOD DISTRICT.
4452, 4454 ELLIS-AV.
New 3-story stone front houses, with stone porches, steps, and rails, French plate glass windows, beveled plate glass storm doors; 11 rooms, bath, laundry, bath-room, etc.; elegant consoles, hall trees and sideboard; best of sewerage, open nickel plumbing, tiled vestibules, decorated tiled bath-rooms, decorated bowls and closets, porcelain tubs, electric gas lighting, and incandescent electric lights, fuel gas to all fireplaces, servants' bathroom; houses throughout artistically decorated; open for inspection; prices remarkably low.
M. L. SWIFT, builder and owner,
On premises, 4458.

FOR SALE—4914 MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD.
This elegant new 3-story stone-front residence of 11 rooms, finished in various hardwoods, elegant mantels, sideboard, and hall tree; open sanitary plumbing, marble baths, hot water heating, and combination gas fixtures; lot 25x161; price $25,000 for immediate sale; open today.
ALBERT MENDEL, Builder,
42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—
Kenwood corner, 100 ft.; cheapest in the market; must sell; $135
Jackson-av., north of 55th-st., 47 ft.; bargain.... 100
Greenwood-av., near 55th-st., 50 ft..... 65
Ellis-av., corner of 46th-st..... 1,400
We have choice inside and suburban lots and our prices are the lowest.
BOGUE & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 62d and 63d-sts., 75x175; easy terms of payment.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Land on Market-st., south of Van Buren, adjoining the Altgeld Block on the south and running from street to river; 40,900 square feet.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PARK. 4 BLOCKS from Fair, modern house, 9 rooms, with 5 rooms in annex; 50-foot house is furnished complete in everything new; sell complete, $7,250; house can easily earn $3,750 during Fair.
G. A. POMEROY & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., COR. 65TH-ST.
48 feet; must be sold to close an estate. What will you give for it?
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
Tel. Main 1178. (Exclusive Agents).
206 La Salle-st., n. w. cor. Adams.

FOR SALE—5 HANDSOME STONE AND BRICK front houses, 8 to 10 rooms; open plumbing, electric lighting, and all modern improvements and conveniences; 10x50 lots; 40 to 50 feet; easy terms; 45th st. just west of Drexel-boulevard.
W. H. COLVIN JR.,
Owner, 1 to 5 Ward's Block.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP HOME ON THE LAKE—
87½x125.
Coles-av., n. w. corner 76th-pl.
$7,500.
8-room frame residence and barn.
Must be sold this month; make an offer.
DIX & ARALD, 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KIMBARK-AV., 50X180; E. F.; VERY choice and a bargain.
Also Ellis-av., nr. 65th-st., 25x125; $70 per foot.
Woodlawn-av., east of 60th-st., 50x180; choice.
Lot 50 ft., nr. 45th-st. and Grand-blvd., $90 per foot.
W. A. FRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH BUYS A 76-ROOM brick hotel, furnished, in center of Englewood, on nice corner; a snap if taken at once.
F. C. VIERLING & CO.,
514 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE; 15 ROOMS; newly and handsomely decorated; new Wilton, Axminster, and body Brussels carpets and dainty draperies; 100x300, with plenty of shade trees, etc.; situated in the choicest and most convenient part of Kenwood; a sound investment. Apply to
SAM BROWN JR.,
409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—25 FT. near 32d-st. with good brick building, only $12,000. Forty-seventh-st., 48 ft., s. e. corner Tracey-av. Princeton-av., 36 ft. s. l. south of 39th-st.
F. C. VIERLING,
110 Dearborn-st., Rooms 25 and 26.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV. PROPERTY, BETWEEN Harrison and Polk, at such figures that a handsome profit will be made in the next six months by completion of the Tavior-st. viaduct and business going south that part.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st., R. 25.

FOR SALE—PRICE $12,500—
Indiana-av., near 33d-st.,
25x160.
Brown stone front, handsome and modern, 12 rooms; possession in May.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Long-piece, north front, west of Vincennes-av., 40 x125 feet at $110 per foot.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNER CHAMPLAIN-AV. AND 46th-st., 2 and 3 story stone fronts, 8 and 10 room houses; finished in hardwood; open nickel plumbing, electric light appliances, gas combined; sold on easy payments.
GEO. C. GORDON, owner,
4742 Champlain-av.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., stone-front house, with lot 24 x174 ft., $18,000.

FOR SALE—$175,000—VALUABLE PIECE OF business property near terminus of elevated railroad. Andiron plant and big store; big store; full particulars to actual buyers.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE FOR NORTH shore vacant, my house, just completed; never occupied. 4708 Woodlawn-av. Open for inspection, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., except Sunday. Terms reasonable.
DIX & LOCKE, 164 Market-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON SOUTH SIDE; A FEW bargains convenient to Ill. Cen. and L. road. Call for particulars.
C. A. GOTTAGER, 115 Dearborn-st.
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

FOR SALE—2 FINELY FURNISHED ADJOINING houses, 3-story and basement, near Metropole, on Michigan-av., or would lease for 99 years. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT TEN-ROOM RESIDENCE; all modern conveniences; Oakenwald-av., between 43d and 44th; price $13,000; must be sold. Address Owner, O. V. MICHEL, 284 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE, 561 KENwood-place, between Vincennes and Grand; elegant stone-front, eight rooms; bargain. Inquire 562, 2d flat.

FOR SALE — WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS— North of 47th, 1 block east of Grand-blvd., $100. Address N 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE, NEAR NEW University; large lot; choice location.
W. A. FRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—CHOICEST 2-STORY brick flats; 4 elegant flats; large corner, South, in city. Address G V 145, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW MODERN DECORATED stone front residence, 411 41st-st., east of Grand; fine locality; open. CALKINS, 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5114 MADISON-AV., NEW 3-STORY stone front house with all modern improvements. Open daily from 10 to 5.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—35-R. MOD. BLDG., JACKsonav., and 57th. 3440 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM MODERN BRICK HOUSE, brick barn. 3421 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—LOT—JACKSON-AV. NEAR 56TH-ST.; $80. Address 5531 Jackson-av.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME FLATS 8 bath rooms and water closets, 1168 and 1168 Maplewood-av., 150 ft. from Humboldt-blvd. 384 Cortland-st. and 59 Clara-place; prices $2,400 to $3,300.
E. C. JOHNSON, 519 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR HOYNE-AV.—30X 124 ft., with good frame cottage, only $3,500.
Canalport-av., No. 53, cheap if sold at once.
F. C. VIERLING,
110 Dearborn-st., Rooms 25 and 26.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF JEFFERSON AND Kramer-sts., lot 24x90; also building and lot, 515 Jefferson-st., near Maxwell. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOT, $500; EASY TERMS; $100 cash, $10 every month; size 25x125; near Garfield Park; 466 Ridgway-av., near Chicago and Hamlin-avs. Address G H 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY PRESSED BRICK flats, 16 rooms, two blocks west of Wicker Park; must be sold at once to highest bidder; easy terms.
E. C. JOHNSON, 519 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COR. WASHINGTON-BLVD. AND W. 45th-st., south and east front, 101 feet; $75. Address G V 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ANY PART OF LOT 99X180; EAST of Garfield Park, on Adams-st. near St. Louis-av. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES.
For the purpose of closing out my lots in Ravenswood I have materially reduced the prices.
Call upon J. B. GUTHRIE, just west of depot at Ravenswood or at 221 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
THOMAS LYMAN, Owner.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER OF DEARborn-av. and Huron-st., 55x70.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—47 GORDON-TERRACE, BURNA Park, new modern 8-story and cellar colonial residence containing 11 rooms, and overlooking Lake Michigan; it is finished in hardwood, has every modern convenience, and is heated by hot water and furnace combination. Will be ready for occupancy by April 20. Lot 50x110 ft. Choice location for any one desiring a home near the lake. Price $18,500.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—
WITHOUT REVALUATION.
The northwest corner of North Clark and Chestnut-sts.; 100x183.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 14 MARQUETTE-TERRACE, south front between Clarendon-av. and Lake Michigan; beautiful 8-story, attic and cellar, frame and border modern residence of 12 rooms, finished in hardwood and heated by hot water. To be ready for occupancy April 20. Lot 50x125 ft. For price and terms apply to
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE ON LOT 100X150 feet, overlooking the lake at WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS; price $6,000; terms, $2,000 cash, balance easy and long time.
J. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., owners, 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg., northwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—IN BUENA PARK—VACANT AND improved property in Gordon terrace, Montrose-blvd., Marquette terrace, Clarendon-av., and Asbury terrace. Favorable price and easy terms to parties desiring to buy for immediate use. Owner might exchange for improved property in part payment. For further particulars apply to
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—THE FINE 10-ROOM house with modern improvements on Paulina-st. near Wilson; price $7,500; terms very favorable; possession given at any time; this is a desirable home.
SAM BROWN JR.,
409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE ON LOT 50X150 FT., on Columbus-av., at WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS. Beautiful site; price $5,000; terms, $500 cash, balance easy and long time.
J. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., owners, 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg., northwest cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD RESIDENCE ON 2 Wolcott-st., east front; $6,700; terms easy.
LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
HARVEY.
The largest, most prosperous, and rapidly-growing suburb of Chicago.
5 RAILROADS LOCATED.
14 NOW IN ACTIVE OPERATION.
VISIT HARVEY and see the lots that are being sold at original prices that practically insure the purchaser a profit on an investment of any amount.
VALUABLE LOTS AT
LOWER PRICES
Than can be found in any manufacturing center in or around Chicago.
VISIT HARVEY today if you can and our salesman will gladly show you the factories, schools, churches, the electric railway and light plant, artesian water system, and all the improvements, together with the
BEST PROPERTY ON THE MARKET FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
Free tickets any week day on trains leaving via Illinois Central at the Van Buren-st. station at 9:10, 10:40 a. m., and 2:05 and 3:40 p. m. Trains run hourly.
THE HARVEY LAND ASSOCIATION,
(Founders of Harvey),
319 The Rookery Bldg.,
217 La Salle-st.,
Chicago.

FOR SALE—13-ROOM HOUSE ON ELEVATED terraced corner, lot 110x150 ft., at WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS," 5 minutes' walk from station; parlor 14x22 (mantel); reception hall 9x15; sitting-room 14x17 (mantel); dining-room 14x18 (mantel); library 13x14; kitchen 10½x15, with kitchen and butler's pantry. Chamber 14x16, with observation balcony; chamber 14x17 (mantel); chamber 14x15, chamber 10x18; chamber 10½x13, with bathroom, linen and clothes closets; servants' room and large storage in attic; all the first floor and main stairway in oak, with oak floors in hall, library, dining-room, and sitting-room; cement cellar, with laundry, fruit, and coal rooms; cistern can be built at side and rear if desired; price $9,000; terms ¼ cash, balance easy and long time; see plans at our office, 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg., n. w. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NOW HAVING THE fastest-growing Chicago suburb (thirty-five minutes to the city), lots, blocks, and acres at such prices as no commission man can compete with. Also three houses in Glencoe and four in North Evanston of from seven to ten rooms at prices ranging from $2,800 to $4,500. What are not sold by the middle of April will be rented.
A good, well-furnished house of seven rooms in Glencoe, with barn, etc., will be rented six months for $35; or, if desired, for one year for $50. It will be sold at a bargain. Two and one-half

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS.

Prairie-av., near 45th, 14-room detached furnished house; none better for private family. $400
Vernon-av., near 31st, 10-room modern, unfurnished..... 100
Calumet-av., near 35th, 11-room modern, unfurnished..... 95
37th-st., modern 8-room furnished house..... 105
Michigan-av., near 14th, 8-room flat, $175; 6-room flat, furnished..... 100
Oakwood-av., flat 6 rooms, north of 44th, furnished, choice..... 150
Michigan-av., near 30th, 10-room furnished house..... 150
Unfurnished 10-room flat, Michigan-av., near 30th..... 175
Several single and flat houses at low rates; also furnished houses in all suburbs.
Some desirable flats with all modern conveniences in new buildings near elevated at reasonable rent.
CALL and we will secure what you desire. The demand is rapid.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—3827 STATE-ST., 14 ROOMS, FURNished; terms reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 1361 (3 MODERN HOUSES); screens to every door and window; modern conveniences; near station (Sacramento-av.), Northwestern road; from house to Marshall Field's, 20 minutes; on premises. OWNER, 94 Washington-st., room 20.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED—2-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, Washington-blvd., near Paulina, 10 rooms, bath and all conveniences. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—747 MONROE-ST., NEAR ROBEY, modern brick house, 9 rooms; hardwood finish, bells, etc.; laundry. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—3158 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone-front house, 10 rooms, modern conveniences. H. D. HILL & CO., 21 Tribune Bldg.

FOR RENT—226 LOOMIS-ST.—MODERN 10-room brick house; keys at 237.

CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—710 W. ADAMS-ST., AN ELEGANT modern 12-room stone front and steam-heated house; rent $125. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—956 SPAULDING-AV., 9 ROOMS, bath. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—PHOM MAY 1, 1893, FOR 1 YEAR, 2-story stone-front house, No. 572 Division-st. The house is 3 rooms deep, newly built, and has all modern conveniences and improvements; thoroughly furnished throughout, including bed and table linen, glass, books, and pictures. Inquire of JAMES L. MOSS, Room 98, 326 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, 50-FT. LOT AND barn, on Roscoe-st., near Lincoln-av. McCONNELL BROS., Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—3-STORY BRICK ON NORTH Clark-st., above Goethe-st.; rooms will be put in good condition for right tenant. Apply to ELSNER & CO., 337 North Clark.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO 12-ROOM brick-front houses, 1 on Lake Shore drive; modern improvements; 1 furnished handsomely during World's Fair. 586 East Division-st.

FOR RENT—534 GARFIELD-AV., FINE, MODern, 10-room dwelling; $75; near Lincoln Park. JOHN VANVLISSINGEN, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—432 ELM-ST.—A PRIVATE HOME—10 rooms and bath; thoroughly modern; $100. RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. bldg.

FOR RENT—NEAR LAKE-SHORE DRIVE—Handsome furnished 11-room house, reasonable rent for 6 months or a year. G V 174, Tribune.

FOR RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 9-room house. 442 Elm-st. Low rent to desirable tenants.

TO RENT—457 DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS house; 14 large rooms; hardwood floors; barn. Inquire at premises.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—9-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, FURnished, 2 acres of land; location unequaled; near steamboat landing; 20 minutes' distance from World's Fair; will rent for one year.

13-room house, furnished; good barn, large grounds; situated on lake shore near Sheridan drive at Rogers Park; will rent for one year or term of years, or during World's Fair.

B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—
RESIDENCES
during the
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

We have one of the largest lists of furnished residences to rent during the World's Fair. In this list are some of the finest homes in the city. Some are specially adapted for clubs or hotels.

J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
Tel. 3832. 701, 703 Washington-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES—MODERN; 12 ROOMS; Hildewood; large grounds and grove overlooking city; central location; $75 per mo. for summer. Address Grosvenor, Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn., or call on W. J. HUTCHINS, 43 S. Canal-st., city.

FOR RENT—GOOD NINE-ROOM HOUSE AT Riverside on the C., B. and Q. R.; 23 minutes' ride from city; south front, 100x200 ft., fronting on large park; this is very choice property; rent $30. C. A. STODDARD & CO., 318 Rookery.

FOR RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 14-room brick house; modern improvements; large grounds, fronting Lake Michigan, for six months, at $200; one hour's ride. Owner, G V 7, Tribune.

FOR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE—9-ROOM HOUSE; fine order; water and sewer; lot 100x200; $16; one block of depot. Call or address A. W. COCHRAN, Park Ridge.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS during the World's Fair.
Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—IN EVANSTON—NEW MODERN 8 and 10 room houses; reasonable rent. FRED E. TROTTER, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSES FOR World's Fair term; $200 to $500 per month. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 29 E. 43d-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST—A VERY DESIRable furnished residence; large grounds, gardens, barn, etc.
B. W. THOMAS & CO., 94 Marine Building.

FOR RENT—FOR 6 MONTHS OR MORE—SUMmer residence at Mayfair, 20 minutes' ride from Chicago, Northwestern or M. & St. Paul roads; all modern improvements, consisting of 9 bedrooms, with bathrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, laundry, and play house, good barn, ground 200x250 feet; nice walks and drives. Apply 2213 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—$10 TO $15 PER MONTH—FIRSTclass parties can secure handsome, new, modern houses in Clyde; 6 and 8 rooms; 23 minutes on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad; fare 7 cents; all city conveniences; a nominal rent to adjoining our plan of instalment purchase. Call and get particulars; you can't afford to overlook this.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—
Do not fail to see those houses that are ready now at Norton Park and can be bought for same payments as rent.
Call and see owner,
WILLIAM W. WEARE,
218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR RENT—
At Wilmette, six, seven, eight, nine and ten room house, $22.50 to $35 per month; large ground; possession at once.
E. T. PAUL & CO.,
Main Floor, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—A DESIRABLE NEW 10 room house on lot of 100x200 feet; all modern improvements, one block from Madison electric cars and two blocks from steam cars. Address Owner, 36 N. Tribune-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH EVANSTON—PLEASANT, convenient, modern new 8 room house; $35; inquire at once. N. L. WOODWARD, 1215 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—AUSTIN—6-ROOM HOUSE, $20; 9 room house, $28.
126 North Willow-av., Austin.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN PARK—THREE TWO-story frame houses, $30 per month each.
BABB, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—10 ROOMS; $50; 20 minutes, corner Madison-st. G. C. CHEEVER, West Side Bridge, or 925 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE—A FINE 7-ROOM house, $18. Inquire in drug store.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—7-ROOM HOUSE; $25. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES—BY LANDLORDS.
Send me particulars of your houses. The demand is greater than we can supply.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—LANDLORDS, LIST YOUR houses, flats, stores, etc. We cannot begin to supply the demand.
F. C. CRONKRITE & CO.,
Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES and flats on the South Side.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON,
80 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—5-ROOM HOUSE OR FLAT, near Ogden-av. and 12th-st., for a client; not over $16. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—LANDLORDS, LIST YOUR houses and flats with us; we want them for specific customers.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—DURING WORLD'S FAIR, 10-room residence, Michigan-blvd. and 16th-st., for private family. W. E. SLOSSON, 902 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—12 TO 18 ROOM HOUSE, South Side, near railway to city and Fair; if not first location and a bargain need not apply; best care of property guaranteed. Address Z 34, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOM COTTAGE or flat; suburban preferred. Address G V 147, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2957 GROVELAND-AV., CONVENient to steam and cable cars; an elegant 8-room apartment; rent $35 per month, including heat. Apply to owner on premises.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.—Housekeeping apartments furnished and unfurnished; $30 to $300 per mo.; modern improvements.

TO RENT—"THE MARIE," CORNER BOULEvard-place and Vincennes-av., 7-room apartments; gas, hot water, etc.; near 47th-st. "L" station. FRED VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington.

TO RENT—2921 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT MODern flats, 8 rooms, beautifully finished.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT; PRICE MODERate; convenient for World's Fair. Address MRS. ROBERTS, 323 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, 7 LIGHT LARGE ROOMS, 3 closets and all modern conveniences; 2 cable cars to Fair; $30 per month. 3 Oakwood-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.
South Side.

TO RENT—"THE WELLSBORO."
5 AND 6-ROOM APARTMENTS.
CALUMET-AV., AND 31ST-ST.
Stone and yellow brick; northwest corner.
FLENTY OF SUNLIGHT.
Marble and mosaic entrances. Oak trim.
Modern and first-class.
Business men with families wanted as tenants.
No rent till May 1. Open.
FRANK WELLS, Agt., 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

TO RENT—1ST FLAT NO. 434 45TH-ST., CORNER Champlain-av.—Gas range, gas log, sideboard, and ice box; price $45 per month.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON,
80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS IN McLENNAN 1 new buildings, 31st-st. cor South Park and Calumet-avs.; passenger elevators; steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, shades, screens; $30 and $35. Apply at building.

TO RENT—APARTMENT "THE PALOS," FLAT-tie-av. and 31st-st.; new and strictly modern; 6, and 7 rooms, completely furnished, and open for inspection.

TO RENT—FLATS, $25, CORNER ELLIS-AV. AND 37th-st.; 6 rooms; bath; new; in perfect order; light, pleasant, cheap; also flat, 576 Fulton-st., $20.
SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st., 11 to 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—GREENWOOD-AV. AND 44TH-ST., 1 completely furnished flat of 8 rooms; close to the World's Fair. C. BRODIE, 70 Washington-st., in bank.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., 5-room flat; furnished as parlor and four chambers, with bathroom

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., furnished flat; housekeeping; modern.

TO RENT—4047 ELLIS-AV.; 7-R. FLAT; STEAM heat; $50. W. B. PHISTER, Ashland Block.

North Side.

TO RENT—MAY 1—
IN THE MAJESTIC,
FIRE-PROOF.
The finest apartment building on the North Side; corner of Rush-st. and Walton-place; steam heat, hot water and janitor service. Passenger elevators, marble and iron stairways, tile floors and tile wainscoting in bath rooms, porcelain lined tubs, marble wash stands, nickel plated trimmings, best plumbing, fine mantels and gas logs, side boards, gas ranges, refrigerators, shades, screens, curtain and door poles, telephone, electric bells and speaking tubes, combination fixtures, laundries, drying rooms and store rooms, apartments to servant's bathrooms, etc., etc. For terms apply to
G. F. FISCHER,
Room 49, No. 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ONLY THREE LEFT—ONE FOUR-room flat, 277 Ogden-av..... $25
7-room flat, 44 Center-av..... 30
4-room flats, 111 W. Harrison-st..... 10
3-room flat, 300 W. Indiana-st..... 12
E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE WELLSBORO.
N. W. COR. CALUMET-AV. AND 31ST-ST.
22 APARTMENTS (5 AND 6 ROOMS).
Marble entrances. Oak trim.
Everything first-class.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 15.
OPEN.
FRANK WELLS, Agent.
189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES from owners. Call in and see me before listing elsewhere. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 4 or 5 rooms, with bath, etc., on North Side; rent must be moderate. H. D. HILL, 21 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, a small flat or part of a flat on South Side near elevated railroad. G V 152, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—91 CLARK-ST.
STORE AND 3 UPPER FLOORS.
All or part; 3 or 5 years.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
94 Marine Building.

TO RENT—243 AND 245 E. LAKE-ST.—STORE and basement, 40x165.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 80X165, NOW ready for occupancy, on the northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., 26, 28, 30 floors and basement; will rent separately if desired; steam heat; elevator service.
D. W. IRWIN,
130 Rialto Building.

TO RENT—RETAIL STORES—
1423 Michigan-av.
1316 Wabash-av.
2824-26 S. State-st., cor. Armour-av., 7 stores.
35th-st., n. w. cor. Dearborn-st.
Stony Island-av., n. w. cor. 64th-st.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE ROOM FOR SALOON IN heart of business center; the best location in Chicago; 3 years' lease; some capital required.
O'DONNELL & DUER, Security Bldg. Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO RENT—
STATE-ST. 496-498. Store 40x100 suitable for Garden Restaurant or Saloon purposes.
VAN VLISSINGEN & ISMOND,
Major Blk., 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV., STORE, 25X80; 2-story and basement; 80x165, new; large freight elevator; immediate possession.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
2000 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—THE NEW FINE 8-STORY BRICK building, 545, 547, and 549 Wabash-av., 67x165 specially adapted for carriage or furniture manufacturers. J. WALTER H. WILSON, 83 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, MAY AND WASHington, furnished or unfurnished; Fair season; or will divide. DR. CAMP, 439 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—316 SOUTH CLARK-ST., STORE and basement; good location for restaurant or saloon. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DURING WORLD'S FAIR MONTHS building, 205 5th-av.; any business.
ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 122 QUINCY-ST., BET. La Salle-st. and Fifth-av.; light front and rear; $75 per month. OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

FOR RENT—STORES IN THE WELLSBORO, n. w. corner Calumet and 31st-st.; no liquors.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

TO RENT—STORE, 3011 AND 3013 COTTAGE Grove-av., 40x84 ft.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT AND floors, northwest corner Michigan-av. and Madison-st. Apply to Janitor.

FOR RENT—STORE—3310 COTTAGE GROVE-av.; no liquors.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON, STORE 131d WAbash-av.; low rent.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1301 AND 1303 STATE-ST., 2 NICE stores. A. H. REVELL, 24 Washington.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON, STORE 105 VAN Buren-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
1305 Milwaukee-av., store.
1307 Milwaukee-av., store and basement.
900 W. 18th-st., store and flat of 6 rooms above; suitable for saloon; $60.
My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long.
BUSINESS SOLICITED.
MONEY TO LOAN.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 OF THE BEST STORES ON 12th Lake-st., corner; 1 especially suitable for a drug store and the other for a grocery store or meat market; rent low. Apply at once.
J. C. SUTOR,
1264 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—1573 AND 1575 W. MADISON-ST., two new store rooms near Garfield Park, suitable for grocery and meat market or for dry goods store, needed in neighborhood. Apply to
J. DEARDORFF,
114 S. Hoyne-av., near Madison.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE WITH USE TELEphone; heat and light; suitable location for machinist or engineers' supply business. 20 W. Lake-st.

TO RENT—RETAIL STORES IN THE NEW Ayrshire Block on Western-av. and Edbrook-place, 3 blocks north of Milwaukee-av., 32 State above.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
Store, 279 Ogden-av., with living apartments..... $25
Store and living apartments, 119 W. Lake-st..... 30
E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORES, 207 AND 211 S. Adams-st., suitable for grocery, market, or other business. Rent $60, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—19 AND 21 S. CANAL-ST., STORE and basement, together or separate. Inquire on premises or Room 11, 139 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—281 LINCOLN-ST., COR. OGDEN-av. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—
STORE,
108 North Clark-st., near Indiana.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
94 Marine Building.

FOR RENT—FIVE ELEGANT STORES, STEAM heated, in the Majestic, the new 7-story apartment building, corner Rush and Walton-pl.; splendid location for florist, druggist, merchant tailor, millinery, confectionery, barber shop, cigar store, etc.
G. F. FISCHER,
Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR RENT—2 NEW STORES ON LINCOLN-av., at intersection of Belden-av. and Orchard-st.; 6 corners; cable cars; stores front on Lincoln-av., and extend through with rear fronts on Orchard-st.
GRANGER SMITH, MILLER & CO.,
185 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 233 N. Clark-st., just south of Chicago-av.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK Building, No. 78 La Salle-st.—Large offices, vault, steam heat, janitor service, fireproof, $25 per month and upwards. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington.

TO RENT—OFFICES—NEW AND ELEGANT; rates very low; steam heat; elevator. Eureka Block, 155 W. Madison-st. Apply R. D. Hills, Room 4.

TO RENT—PART OF CHOICE OFFICE WITH OR without desk; main floor; vault, telephone, etc. M. D. BURGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SAMPLE AND DESK rooms for manufacturers' agents; prominent corner; lower floor; moderate rent. SCRIBNER, 319 Wabash-av., 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER DEARBORN and Washington-sts., desirable office on 2d floor. J. W. FARLIN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ALL OR PART SUITE 717, 718, and 719 Oxford Building from May 1, 1893; $70.
CHOCKER, 89 Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FOR OFFICE OR SALE, 1 bank, the large front room, 77 Clark-st., 2 sales. Inquire Restaurant Francais.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 182 STATE-ST; opposite Palmer House; passenger elevator and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN MARINE BUILDING, northeast corner Lake and La Salle-sts.; a very desirable suite of three or four offices on second floor, corner; large offices with small private office, and single rooms.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
94 Marine Building.

TO RENT—"THE WELLSBORO."
5 and 6 room apartments.
Plenty of sunlight.
Marble and mosaic entrances; English oak trim; handsome hardware; mantels with beveled mirrors; gas fires; fine electric gas fixtures; hat racks; China cabinet; ice boxes; dumb waiters; gas ranges; enamel bath tubs; shades, screens; janitor service; steam heat; hot water.
First-class in every respect. Open.
Prices $30 to $60. One to three year leases.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

TO RENT—BEST LOW PRICED OFFICES IN Chicago; $12.50; $14, $15, $18, $20; bright pleasant rooms; 2 fine corner rooms, $30 and $50; steam heat, janitor service, rapid elevators. Omaha Building, S. E. Corner Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av.
JOHN A. DOHERTY, Agent, Room 207.

TO RENT—OFFICES; DEARBORN-ST.; MAIN floor office, suitable for building association or real estate; $35.
Madison and La Salle; private office; $24; desk room; $10.
Madison, near Ashland; double office for physician or dentist; $22.
Tel. 1762. 204 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LIGHT offices, single or en suite; steam heat, elevator, hot water, etc.; $18 to $22 per month.
My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long.
Business solicited.
Money to loan.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT $1 TO $1.25 PER SQ. FT. in one of the best modern office buildings on Dearborn-st.; marble entrance, passenger elevators, steam heat, splendid vaults; front rooms; location is right for lawyers, corporations etc. and Ryan Park stations; board optional.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES AND SPACE AT 407 to 425 Dearborn-st.; steam heat, good light, and power if desired; the cheapest in the city. Call and be convinced. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond).

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE "SAFE BUILD ing," Dearborn-st.; only 50 cents per sq. ft., including steam heat, janitor service, passenger elevator, large vaults, etc.; will call with piano.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES AND SPACE AT 407 to 425 Dearborn-st.; steam heat, good light, and power if desired; the cheapest in the city. Call and be convinced. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681

Lofts.

TO RENT—282 AND 284 WABASH-AV., LOFT, 40 x 165, with office and gas fixtures, passenger and freight elevator, steam heat.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFT, 50X190, SECOND FLOOR ON S. Madison-st., near 5th-av.; passenger and freight service from long lease to desirable parties. Address N B 444, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOFT, 100X100 FT., 148 TO 158 PAcific-av. Apply LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK STABLE; SUITABLE for livery and boarding. Erie-st., between Clark and La Salle. JOHN BOOMER, R. 21, 107 Dearborn-st.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK OF 150 FT. ON THE NORTH Branch, foot of Lessing-st., near Chicago-av.
SCOTT & GAGE,
48 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL—ELEgant stone front modern apartment building of 28 rooms, all on first and second floors; oak finish, very attractive; store on sidewalks, etc.; in easy walk of main entrance; elevated railroad, cable, and electric cars close by. Is on Maryland-av., rent reasonable. Apply to P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 183 La Salle-st., or 6300 Cottage Grove-av. Exclusive agents.

TO RENT—FOR HOTEL OR MERCANTILE PURpose, 3-story and basement brick building, now ready May 15; beautiful marble mosaic entrance, trimmed with mirrors; fine passenger elevator; full glass front corner bay windows, front and rear; elegant light; splendid central location; admirably adapted for hotel or mercantile business. WARREN SPRINGER, 1 Chamber of Commerce. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LARGE basement and sub-basement, suitable for laundry and baths; steam heat, hot water, and power.
My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long.
Business solicited.
Money to loan.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.
Branch Office, 218 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—HOTEL—343 S. CANAL-ST., 40 ROOMS, with saloon on first floor; newly furnished throughout; steam heat; will sell furniture of hotel and saloon for $2,500; rent $2,500 per year; will rent with or without furniture.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR HOTELS—CORNERS, 2 stories, 24 rooms, fine order, east of Stony Island-av. Within 2 and 3 blocks World's Fair. Inquire W. L. ALLEN, Tea Store, 241 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN—30 ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, brick hotel, on corner, during May. First-class accommodations; $30 per day.
E. M. CONGER & CO.,
514 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—HOTEL OF 72 ROOMS, 63D AND Champlain.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE 7 a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
The land under lease to May 1, 1893, to the Western Stone Co., on Market-st. south of Van Buren, 217 feet river front and 290 feet street front, containing 40,900 feet.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT — MANUFACTURING BUILDING, 3 stories and four floors, 15, 17, 19, and 21 N. Clinton-st., near Randolph; good light, steady power, steam heat and elevators; low insurance rate; engineer will show building, or apply agent, E. D. SMITH, 151 Clinton-st.

TO RENT—JUST THE THING FOR A FIRST class club, a large apartment of two floors, 26x90 near the Marquette club. Address H. B. C. 1001, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 309 AND 361 DEARborn-st., 50x75 ft.; also basement of 357 and 359 Dearborn-st. Apply to LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING COR. S. WATER AND Central-av. (opp. Ill. Cen. Depot); 5 stories; 40x120; will remodel for machine or manufacturing business. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE, 16,000 FT. FLOOR space; switch-track connections on C., B. & Q. Immediate possession given. Inquire The Morgan Co., cor. 22d and Union-sts.

TO RENT—THREE UPPER FLOORS IN OUR building, together or separate; good light, passenger and freight elevators. 370-372 Wabash-av.
Blanchard & Co.

TO RENT—162 AND 164 CLARK-ST. FOR HOTEL 461 and 463 Wabash-av., 50-foot building.
ROUNDS & CLOUGH,
Tel. 451. 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FACTORY OR WAREhouse, brick, 30x100, $75 per mo.; yardroom with it. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st., Tel. 681.

TO RENT—4TH FLOOR, 125 S. CLINTON-ST., 45x 100, fine light, steam heat, and 3-horse power, at low rent; possession now or May 1.

TO RENT—FLOORS, 50X100, IN NEW BLDG., 18 and 20 Custom House-pl., near Jackson-st.; pass. and freight elevators; electric lights and power.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-STORY BUILDING, 254 MADISONst., near Market-st., for a term of years. Inquire of 161 Monroe-st., 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 296 WABASH-AV.; building 20x160; only $1,800; possession at once.
OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR TERM—90 ROOMS—A first-class building on South Side boulevard. Address G M 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SMALL FARM; ALSO TRUCK GARden; North Side. A. BIERBOWER, 185 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago; be advised by the services of over 30 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence, without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are hustlers and give advantages of both offices. Address DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st.
Also Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESIRABLE QUARTERS for club purposes on Clark or Dearborn-sts., between Washington and Adams, or a desirable cross street. 295 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—RESTAURANT; SOUTH side. 330 N. Franklin. J. W. H., flat B.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2731 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; board.

3001 VERNON-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; $5 to $10; table board.

3206 PRAIRIE-AV.—FINE PARLOR ALCOVE and single rooms; board, reasonable rates.

3655 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF front rooms in a small Jewish family; first-class board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

372 E. OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD—ELEgant rooms; $6 up; bath; heat.

391 DEARBORN AV.—CHEERFUL HOME IN private family; excellent table.

395 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY AND PLEASANT furnished rooms, with first-class board; also the entire parlor floor, consisting of 3 large rooms; will furnish to suit.

440 N. STATE-ST.—MODERN FRONT ROOMS, single or en suite, with good board. References exchanged.

435 AND 437 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME rooms; good table; walking distance.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT SINGLE AND connecting rooms with board.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT US FOR ROOM AND BOARD. THE "Home" Directory, 204 Tacoma Bldg.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 220 STATE-ST. NEAR board $1.25 a day, $5.50 a week, up-stairs.

THE STARRITT HOTEL, CORNER ELLIS-AV. and 61st-st. (now built.) Open April 1. Send for pamphlet. World's Fair engagements made now. Call and examine our hotel.

THE ALBANY, COR. 24TH-ST. AND WABASHav.; newly refitted and furnished. IDA HOLMES, Proprietor.

THE DAKOTA, 2436 PRAIRIE-AV., VERY REAsonable; very desirable; transients invited.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOODS' HOTEL — EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.; elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Summer Resorts.

HOTEL WASHBURN, WAUKEGAN, ILL.—NOW ready to receive select family boarders for the summer; first-class and reasonable prices. Address C. B. FOURT, Proprietor.

RUTLAND, VT.—A PRIVATE HOME OF REfinement is open June 1 to summer guests; Chicago references. Address MRS. S. H., Rutland.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — WANTED — ACCOMMODATIONS IN Boarding-houses or private families for a limited number of World's Fair visitors. Private families having nice rooms in choice localities particularly desired. Address, inclosing references, G B 169, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, presbyterian; permanent; near or between Lincoln Park and Fair stations; board optional. Address N 166, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG GENTLEMAN, SUPERIOR EDucation, desires permanent home in strictly private family, convenient to I. C. R. R. Z 10, Tribune.

BOARD—AND A LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM for residence street near Ellis, Wood, or Madison. Address M., 744 Van Buren-st., 1st flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3542 LAKE-AV., OPPOSITE DOUGLAS Park station, elegantly furnished rooms, 12x17 feet, $4 per day; 18x18 feet, $5 per day; 10x10 feet, $3 per day; restaurant in basement.

TO RENT—FIVE PINE ROOMS IN PRIVATE house; single or en suite; nicely furnished; five blocks from Fair; special rates for summer. Address 445 E. 64th-st., city.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS—SOUTH SIDE, near L road, on ground-floor, for man and wife; only first-class people need apply. World's Fair people will give breakfast and dinner; G V 154, Tribune.

TO RENT—18 HARRISON-ST., BLOCK SOUTH Auditorium, beautiful furnished parlor bedroom; also other rooms; $10 and $12 per month.

TO RENT—THE OZARK, S. E. COR. 36TH AND Wabash; furnished rooms, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month. Cafe.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOM FOR FAIR months — for other roomers. Inquire drug store, 47th-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT ROOMS near Ill. Cent. and cable cars; reasonable; married couple or gentlemen. 3 Oakwood-av.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or separate, on Michigan-av. Address Y J 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1716 MICHIGAN-AV. ALCOVE AND other rooms; also parlor floor, furnished.

TO RENT — FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single or en suite. "The Allen," 143 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—5 LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; all conveniences. 236 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MODERATELY PRICED ROOM FOR gentleman; private family. 3523 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—WE HAVE PLEASANT, LARGE AND small rooms for World's Fair visitors in good location. 298 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM APARTMENT; STEAM heat, one block from Lincoln Park. Inqu

HOLIDAY FOR A QUEEN.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SOVEREIGN TAKES HERS AT FLORENCE.

For the Next Few Weeks She Will Reside at the Famous Villa Palmieri, in the "City of Flowers"—Description of the Fine Old Country House in Which She Has Taken Up Her Abode—Beautiful Walks and Drives That Lie About It—History of the Villa.

The Queen of Great Britain and the Empress of India is taking a vacation. This information will appeal to many "uncrowned queens" right here in America, who, although they haven't, happily, the burden of affairs of state to carry around with them, know the value of a few weeks' resting space as a relief from the hurrying duties with which their lives are filled. To those who feel a sympathetic interest in this royal woman's annual outing it may be a satisfaction to know that she has chosen a charming spot with which she is already well acquainted to spend her holiday in.

Florence in the early spring is at its best, and it is to the "City of Flowers" that Queen Victoria has turned for the enjoyment of a gentler climate and a kindlier sun than bless her own isles. The Villa Palmieri which has been lent by the owner, Lady Crawford, to the Queen for her temporary residence is one of the most interesting of the many beautiful villas in Florence. The road from Florence up to the villa follows the course of the Mugnone, a stony, intermittent little river, sometimes full to overflowing, oftener an almost dry bed of stones. The steep road, after passing through the porter's lodge, winds through trees and shrubs, yielding a pleasant aromatic odor from cypress and arbutus, and overhead hang the dusky pink branches of a great Judas tree.

The villa is built round a court, in the center of which is a basin of water wherein a little fountain keeps up a pleasant accompaniment of water-music. The court opens

IN THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

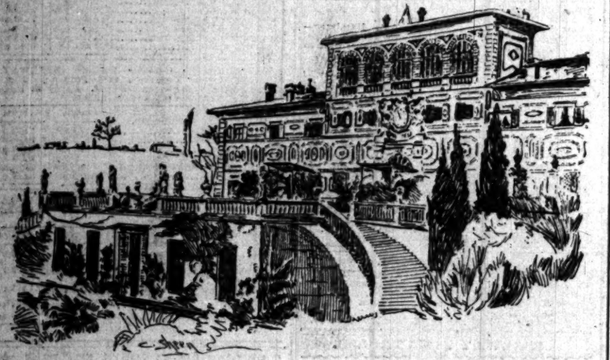
out by wide arches connecting its two sides, on to the terrace, now brilliant with flowers. The rooms open on this court; on the right, sitting-rooms occupied by the family, the most important of which goes by the name of Sala d'Armi. This is a large apartment with vaulted ceiling, furnished with a most pleasant mixture of comfortable English armchairs and characteristic Italian cassone and troni, high carved, throne-like seats. There are innumerable ante-rooms leading from one to another.

On the opposite side of the court lie a double suite of rooms, which, owing to their aspect, are cool in the hottest weather. The principal one of these is the Teatro, a large apartment with a music gallery, to be used by the Queen for formal receptions. All these rooms retain their true Italian character, with silk-hung walls, painted ceilings, and marble floors. The drawing room, dining-room, and library are situated on the other side of the Sala d'Armi. Their windows look out upon the terrace and upon balconies hanging over the closely wooded road far below.

On the terrace the scene is one of almost perfect beauty. In the foreground the wide terrace line is bounded by a picturesque stone balustrade decorated with stone figures, vases, and lions; in spring with orange trees, tall palms, and abundant flowers in full bloom. From the low balustrade broad flights of shallow steps lead down to the gardens far below. From the terrace the eye wanders over a splendid view of the wide stretch of the Val d'Arno, the city of Florence lying in the midst. The dome of the great cathedral, with its slender campanile, the various towers and landmarks standing out in the exquisite blue of Italian atmosphere. The valley itself is in coloring subdued and softened by the gray-toned olive fields to a delicate silvery tint. The River Arno, like a broad silver ribbon, winds its way through far-reaching valley and town, vanishing in the tender light of the white horizon.

The first owners of the Villa Palmieri were of the old race of the Cione di Fine. They owned it until the year 1300. In old days, and indeed up to the end of the last century, it was called the "Villa de Tre Visi." Tradition attributes this to a possible dedication to the blessed Trinity. In the very fine book of engravings called the "Vedute delle Ville Toscane" it bears the old name.

In 1430 the villa was in the possession of Nuccio and Noferi de Beniutendi Tolomei, and in 1454 was sold to the celebrated Florentine poet and historian, Matteo Palmieri. This Palmieri was the author of a poem called "La Città di Vita," in which he described the city of God and the hierarchies of heaven. There is now in our National Gallery a very large picture by Botticelli, in



VIEW OF THE VILLA PALMIERA.

which he embodied his own and his friend Palmieri's views. It is a coronation of the Virgin surrounded by the hierarchies of heaven. In the background appear the Mugnone, the Villa de Tre Visi, and the towers of Florence. This picture incurred the displeasure of the church and was pronounced heretical. The altar of the Palmieri chapel was laid under an interdict, the poem was condemned and publicly burned. The famous picture was built up in the wall in the Villa Palmieri, and was only discovered in the beginning of this century. Botticelli felt the insult so deeply that his disgust found expression in the famous "Calumny" in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. This picture came finally into the possession of the Duke of Hamilton, and was bought in the Hamilton sale in 1882 for the National Gallery.

A number of curious arms—swords, daggers, etc.—were also found walled up. The best of these were removed by the Grand Duchess of Tuscany; a few are still kept in a glass case in an ante-room. They were formerly kept in the Sala d'Armi. The last of the Palmieri, a daughter of Carolina, married one of the Frescobaldi, a very ancient noble family of Florence.

The villa was sold in 1824 to an English lady, Miss Farhill. She lived there for thirty years an isolated life. Her endeavors to improve agriculture and the state of her peasants were received with bitter opposition. She became morbid and painfully distrustful. Every night she would lock every door of hall, ante-room, passage, or chamber leading to her own room. She died in absolute solitude, a tragic death, being drowned in a large marble bath (which exists now in the cellars) during a fainting fit. Miss Farhill left the villa to the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, who owned it until the year 1874, when she sold it to Lord Crawford. By universal tradition the Villa Palmieri is said to be the place in which, in 1348, Boccaccio laid the scene of the "Decameron." In his "Novelle" the place is most minutely described, and in beautiful language. The little band of refugees from the plague-stricken Florence found shelter there from its horrors and lived a life of luxury and pleasure, enlivened daily by the wonderful tales. It requires little imagination to people that terrace with the forms of the lovely maidens and gallant youths who formed that magic circle. Over the great Val d'Arno, according to tradition, hung a lurid, brazen sky—hard, pitiless, yielding no drop of rain or dew to soften the parched air, no cloud to cool the pestilence-laden atmosphere. In the town the grim silence, broken from time to time by fierce revelry—the mad, blasphemous mirth of the savage bacchini, drinking, singing, shouting to drown thought and keep alive the desperate courage which enabled them to face the ghastly horrors of the charnel-pit.

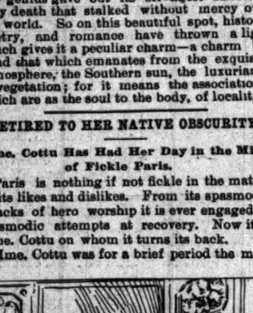
Far above, out of the furnace of fierce agony, the great Villa Palmieri lay on the olive-clad hill. The trickle of water, the plash of fountains, the glow of the countless roses of which Boccaccio tells, supplying an indescribable sense of freshness and sweetness, fictitious and artificial, perhaps, as the light tales which diverted thought from truth to fancy, but grateful and delightful. Day after day genius gave out its strongest efforts to defy death that stalked without mercy over the world. So on this beautiful spot, history, poetry, and romance have thrown a light which gives it a peculiar charm—a charm beyond that which emanates from the exquisite atmosphere, the Southern sun, the luxuriance of vegetation; for it means the associations, which are as the soul to the body, of locality.

RETIRED TO HER NATIVE OBSCURITY.

Mme. Cottu Has Had Her Day in the Mind of Fickle Paris.

Paris is nothing if not fickle in the matter of its likes and dislikes. From its spasmodic attacks of hero worship it is ever engaged in spasmodic attempts at recovery. Now it is Mme. Cottu on whom it turns its back.

Mme. Cottu was for a brief period the most



MME. COTTU.

conspicuous woman in France. There was never such an exemplification of the truth that one tale is good till another is told than in her case. Her evidence to the effect that the Minister of Justice had endeavored to induce her to make accusations against the Right by the promise of her husband's liberty was delivered with extraordinary aplomb. That evidence unquestionably led to M. Bourgeois sending in his resignation, but it was only that he might not embarrass the government, and that he might answer the charges as a man and not as a Minister.

When M. Bourgeois made his defense it was felt by the Chamber and the country to be complete, and the Ministry invited him to resume his portfolio, while Mme. Cottu has returned to her native obscurity.

Fashionmakers Born, Not Made.

Fashionmakers, like poets, are born, not made. It is not the great artists or the leading society ladies, not even the famous beauties, any more that make the mode. They introduce it, indorse it, realize its possibilities, and all the world follows. But the real inventors of modes, like the inventors of other marvels, live unhonored and die unsung, while the other fellow gets the benefit. They are quiet women or men, unknown to the fashionable clientele, employed by leading business houses to puzzle out week after week something new and startling, to evolve from their inner consciences effective novelties to catch the fancy of rich and capricious women animated by a desire to outshine their kind. And these quiet women are playing a great part in the cultivation of the beautiful and the encouragement of art. Why should it be accounted as less an art to minister unto the taste for the beautiful in the dress of women than in the elevation of the ideal in fine buildings or exquisite hangings and decorations, save only that the art of dress has no perpetuity, no fixed and unalterable standard of excellence?

Situation Wanted by an Angel.

A Southern paper publishes the following "Wanted—By a young lady, aged 19, of pleasing countenance, good figure, agreeable manners, general information and varied accomplishments, who has studied everything from the creation to crochet, a situation in the family of a gentleman. She will take the head of his table, manage his household, scold his servants, nurse his babies, check his tradesmen's bills, accompany him to the theater, cut the leaves of his new book, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his life happy. Apply, in the first place to Miss ——, Hickory Grove, Ga., and afterward to papa on the premises." Any young man looking for an angel for a wife will get as near his ideal as anything short of heaven can furnish in this Hickory Grove, or else the girl that inspired that ad. is the most mistaken young woman south of Mason and Dixon's line.

A Little Maid's Idea.

A little maid of 5 the other morning watched her mother and a dressmaker during the interesting proceeding of trying on a new gown. The sleeves, as a matter of course, received much attention. At luncheon said the little maid to the dressmaker: "Miss Blank, I'm going to make you a pair of sleeves." The dressmaker thanked her, and the little maid added: "Yes, and I'm going to hitch a dress to them." And that is about the way it is done now.

LOST AN OLD ILLUSION.

ROMANTIC FLOWER GIRLS VS. THE PROSAIC FLOWER WOMAN.

Flowing Tresses, Plaintive Looks, and Heroic Deeds Are Confined Strictly to the Realms of Fiction—The Flower Sellers in Everyday Life Are Fat, Forty, and Phlegmatic—They Are Florists' Hirelings and Are Not Excessively Cheerful About Their Calling.

If ever there was a class whose traditions were absolutely contradicted by stern reality it is the flower girls. Everybody knows them as they exist in masquerades, in stories, and in the popular fancy. They are young and willowy of form, and rejoice in the possession of "appealing" brown eyes. Their voices are of singular sweetness and they utter the words "sweet violets" or "here are your dewy roses" every now and then in a plaintive way that makes even the hard-hearted merchant promptly buy a boutonnière at an unheard-of price.

They seldom wear any covering on their luxuriant looks, and when they do it is a broad-brimmed hat that casts bewitching shadows on their faces. They have an artless way of prattling to the casual customer about their home lives and widowed mothers, and the little cottages in whose garden plot they grow flowers with miraculous disregard for the exigencies of climate. They occasionally discover long-lost relatives in passing bankers or railroad Presidents, or else new-found husbands in brisk young lawyers who buy a daily bunch of violets. Among their delightful ways is the habit of dashing out and rescuing little boys—scions of wealthy families—from trampling horses. That is the flower girl of romance, as all have learned to know her.

As for the real flower girl—in the first place there is none. Nimble boys who can leap upon passing cars and prance gayly about the elevated stations, waving their bunches of bloom before the traveling public, and bearded gentlemen of foreign extraction at street stands have driven the flower girl out of business. There are, however, a few flower women. A reporter for the New York *World* has been looking them up. Of the two dozen flower merchants whom she found on Broadway only three belong to the flower-loving sex, and they are remarkable chiefly for the way in which they disprove every fond illusion in regard to their kind.

Fat, Forty, and Phlegmatic.

None of them is in the flower of youth. Fat, forty, and phlegmatic is their state; rusty black is their attire. In place of the unbound tresses of fiction they prudently cover their scant locks with voluminous woolen shawls. They sit in corners formed by the projection of store windows, and they are a most effective foil for their tables of glowing color. They blink contentedly at the passer-by. Not even the keen desire for trade spurs them on to anything like exertion to get rid of their stock. They are willing to sell to whomsoever cares to buy, and that is all.

But then the yellow daffodils that nod before them and the roses and breathe out invitations to be bought, instead of being grown by the sellers, are obtained each morning from florists, and the women receive a salary. Wherefore they do not find it necessary to run before pedestrians raising the blossoms aloft and appealing with "plaintive eyes" and tearful tones, as the flower girl always used to.

Instead of having the confiding natures one has always been led to believe they possessed, their reticence would be a model to the oyster. Instead of pouring forth their family histories and the details of their daily life, they are coldly silent concerning these things. By much patient investigation it was ascertained that they have no call at the florist's from whom they obtain their supplies early in the morning—by 5 and sometimes even 4 o'clock. Then they arrange their displays attractively upon the tables and sit down in their corners to await customers. About 6 o'clock in the evening they pack up what remains unsold, return it to their merchants and wend their ways homeward. The eight-hour labor law does not affect their industry.

Not Devoted to Their Work.

Instead of the ardent devotion to their calling, which characterizes the flower girls of light opera, there is a good deal of apathy among the flower-women. Ask them if they like flowers and they will say: "Ye-es—good enough," in tones revealing that a dish of cabbage hath charms which mignonette cannot claim, and that the hue of the ruddy beet rivals the Jacqueminot in their estimation. Ask them if they like their work and for a moment their apathy is stirred. They eye you with indignation.

"Like the worruk, is it?" said one. "Is it this grindin' toil that ye'd be expectin' us to like?"

And her stout, black-robed figure fairly shook with annoyance.

"It's the slavery work, that's what it is," stated another. And the third one, who was decidedly more cheerful, wearing a hat instead of a shawl, and even boasting some floral decoration on it, said that she "supposed there might be worse things." But this was the highest limit of cheerfulness reached.

The flower girl of fiction used to have customers mainly of the masculine gender. The flower woman says that hers are mainly women.

"They sees the flowers as they is passing," said one with a reckless disregard of grammatical number, "and they comes, a-feelin' them and a-lingerin' of them to see if they ain't stale, and askin' if they ain't very dear, and finally pickin' out the cheapest. Yes, we sells mostly to women."

And at this final trouble endured by the long-sufferng race she relapsed into silence and could not be moved to speak again except to murmur an acquiescence when it was asked if street flowers were cheaper than store flowers because only those that had begun to grow old were sent out. Alas for the dream of blossoms plucked each morning in the garden plot!

Women of Other Periods.

In the great momentum of the woman movement, which gains new victims every day, one is inclined to overlook the fact that woman was a power morally, socially, and intellectually in the fifteenth century as well as the nineteenth, that the doors of universities were open to her not only to study but to teach within their sacred precincts. In the University of Salamanca she had a place, and when Isabella of Spain desired to acquire the Latin tongue it was to a woman she turned for a tutor. In Italy even in the thirteenth century a noble Florentine lady won the palm of oratory in a public contest in Florence with learned doctors from all over the world.

Now for Silver Bedsteads.

Now that brass bedsteads are becoming so generally used, Milady looks for something more distinctive; so to suit her fastidious taste the most lovely designs have been carried out in silver, the supports being all of white metal plated. A silver bedstead hung with pale blue silk has a most luxurious effect in a room where the toilet accessories are also of silver and blue. Equally costly, but not nearly so pretty, are the bedsteads with mother-of-pearl uprights mounted in gilt ormolu; these have a garish look and lack the refined appearance of the silver.

Bonnet for an Elderly Woman.

It is seldom that fashion makers give any thought to elderly women. When they do, therefore, their charity deserves to be chronicled. A comfortable and becoming bonnet for a woman who is past middle life has been designed by a

A MODEL BONNET.

prominent milliner. It is made of black kilted lace, with a light coronet of jet encircling the front of the crown. Small velvet flowers are placed on it with a jet ornament to fasten the lace at the left side. Wide lace strings tie it.

ARE TIED WITH RIBBONS.

Some of the New Nightgowns and Their Tricks of Structure.

On no portion of a woman's wardrobe is more care lavished in these days than on those dainty garments that come under the head of lingerie. Nightgowns in particular command

attention. They are elaborate, it is true, but are not like those that fashion adopted a few years ago—overtrimmed or fussy.

Large sleeves and frills surrounding the shoulders are prominent characteristics of the newest robes. Buttons and buttonholes as fasteners are considered old fashioned. Ribbons have taken their place, and in all the imported nightgowns provision is made for running them through the thin materials, either by worked eyelets or by using delicate lace insertions at the throat and waist.

Gowns that turn away from the throat in a full frill falling in the back in a full Watteau pleat are popular. The frill, which is of fine French embroidery or lace, is continued to the waist line and fastened there with the inevitable bow of ribbon.

When a yoke is used it is generally round

and edged with a wide frill. Sleeves fall full from shoulder to wrist, where they are finished also by a frill.

ASPIRES TO LITERARY HONORS.

A Princess Is About to Have a Book of Travels Published.

Still another Princess has added her name to the long list of those of royal rank who have entered the competition for honors in the literary world. While in Egypt last winter for the benefit of her health the Crown Princess of Sweden kept an elaborate journal of her thoughts, experiences, and observations. This she has now had printed. Only a few copies of the work have left the presses, it is true, for distribution among the Crown Princess' relatives and intimate friends, among whom is Queen Victoria. But so much praise has been given to the book by those fortunate enough to have read it that the author, it is said, will consent to its appearance in the open market.

The Crown Princess is the daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden and the cousin, therefore, of the Emperor of Germany, says the New York *Tribune*. She has been married to the heir of the Swedish throne about ten years and is still a young woman, the mother of two handsome boys. Like her brother, the Hereditary Grand Duke, she is exceedingly delicate and suffers from weak lungs, which, it is feared, will bring about her early death. She is unable to endure the rigorous Northern winter, and every autumn leaves gay Stockholm for the milder climate of the South. This year she is in Northern Africa. In Egypt she was the object of every possible attention on the part of the Khedive. She traveled under escort from one end of the country to the other, and owing to her rank saw many things which other persons could not see. The record of her travels, therefore, contains many things which have found no place in the books of ordinary tourists.

The life of the Crown Princess has not been particularly happy for other reasons besides those arising from her ill health. Her marriage was not a love match, and her husband has not made of her the ideal which he might. In Carlsruhe, where the marriage took place amid great pomp and splendor, people say that her unhappiness began even on the day of her wedding, owing to the conduct of her husband. She has borne her troubles bravely, however, and has sought consolation in her handsome boys, who usually accompany her in her travels. The people of Sweden deeply sympathize with their future Queen, and whenever they have an opportunity show her every mark of love and loyalty.

SPRING FASHIONS IN SLEEVES.

She Who Wants to Know Them Must Keep Her Eyes Open.

The spring sleeve is a study. The woman who wishes to keep posted on its various

SOME NEW SLEEVES.

manifestations must get up early in the morning and keep her eyes wide open all day long. Here is a description of a few of the latest developments. The short puffed sleeve gathered into a frill at the edge and divided into two irregular puffings by a band of jet gimp is much used for evening wear.

For full dress is a sleeve made of folds of net, muslin, or China crêpe, draped on the shoulder with a jeweled clasp, from which fall two strings of pearls, which are joined to a bracelet in open beaded work, finished off with a graduated bead fringe.

The leg o' mutton sleeve is gracefully draped and puckered on the shoulder and upper part of arm, tapering to the wrist.

The elbow sleeve in silk or soft woolen material terminates with a long, close-fitting one in lace or embroidery, encircled with narrow ribbon and outside fly bows.

The Empire sleeve is composed of a circular puffing gathered to a sparkling band, from which depend two leaflike tabs bordered with lace.

Welcomes Mothers and Children.

Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, who has a fine country home on Orange Mountain, has for the last nine years given happy afternoons in her grounds to poor mothers from New York. The mothers come in groups of eight, each bringing her own or some other child with her, and are brought up from the station in carriages. There is a house on the grounds where they receive refreshments three times during the day. Some of the women who are reached by this gentle beneficence have not seen the country for twenty years.

BRIGHTEN IN SPRING.

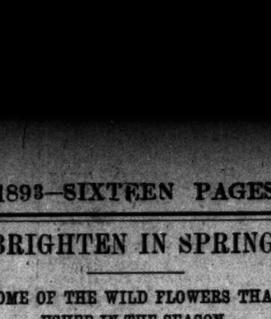
SOME OF THE WILD FLOWERS THAT USHER IN THE SEASON.

A Woman Learned in the Lore of Woods and Fields Tells Other Women Where to Find and How to Recognize Bloodroot, Anemones, May Flowers, and All the Other Favorites of Early Spring—Facts and Fancies About the Fragile Blossoms That Everybody Likes.

Every woman who loves flowers—and there are many in Chicago—will welcome a pleasant little book just published by the Scribners, the title of which is "How to Know the Wild Flowers."

"One of these days," said John Burroughs some time ago, "some one will give us a handbook of our wild flowers, by the aid of which we shall all be able to name those we gather in our walks without the trouble of analyzing them. In this book we shall have a list of all our flowers arranged according to color, as white flowers, blue flowers, yellow flowers, pink flowers, etc., with place of growth and time of blooming."

It is just this want that Mrs. William Starr Dana has met. As the name of the book indicates it is "a guide to the names, haunts, and habits of our common wild flowers."



THE BLOODROOT.

The flowers are, as nearly as is practicable, arranged in the book by colors, and a brief description with leading characteristics of each is given. The woods and fields are just beginning to stir with life. The appearance of the little book is, therefore, well timed, and it will doubtless add much to the pleasure of spring strollers, whether they choose to take their walks along country roadsides or in the outskirts of great cities, where the hardiest of the spring blossoms still dare to show themselves.

The bloodroot is among the earliest of the wild flowers. It often comes in the States in the latitude of Missouri and New York as early as the middle of March and appears in rich soil and shady situations. In April, however, it is more commonly found and when once known cannot readily be forgotten. Its petals, of which it has from eight to twelve, are white, but they sometimes have a reddish or purple tinge. The center of the flower is of a deep golden color. It belongs to the poppy family. The root of the flower has some more or less valuable medicinal qualities and it also has some of the somniferous influences belonging to the other members of the poppy family.

Everybody is or ought to be acquainted with the anemone—the rue anemone and the wood anemone—often called the wind flower. One of the earliest of all our flower visitors is this

Little wind flower, whose just opened eye
Is as blue as the spring heaven it gazes at.

It is found as early as March in the States near the central lines of latitude, and in April it is as far north as the Canadian border. The snow may still be on the ground in shady places when it makes its appearance, and it has been found blooming within a few feet of a snowbank which has not yet yielded to the assaults of spring. This characteristic of the anemone is beautifully referred to by Jones Very when he says:

Thou lookest up with meek, confiding eye
Upon the clouded smile of April's face,
Unharmed, though winter stands uncertain by
Eying with jealous glance each opening grace.

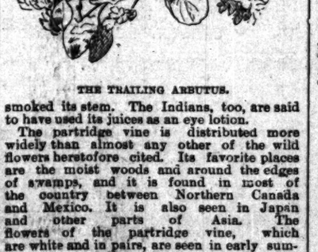
It is a favorite flower with the poets and with nature lovers generally, for its advent is one

THE MARSH MARIGOLD.

of the earliest indications that springtime is close at hand and that winter's reign is over. The wood anemone, as its name suggests, has its favorite haunt in the woods, although often it may be found close to trees in the more open ground. The rue anemone likes the companionship of old trees especially. Both varieties of this flower have slender stems from four to eight or ten inches high, with white petals, or white tinged with a delicate shade of blue. In the rue anemone the flowers are in clusters, but in the other variety they are solitary.

The Indian pipe appears in the woods in the summer, and its flowers, which are white or pinkish, have a pleasing effect to the eye. Says Mrs. Dana: "The flowers spring from bulb-of-matted rootlets and are parasitic, drawing their nourishment from decaying vegetable matter. In fruit the plant erects itself and loses its striking resemblance to a pipe. Its clammy touch and its disposition to decompose and turn black when handled has earned it the name of corpse plant." This characteristic of the Indian pipe has been noted by the poets and among them it is known better by the name corpse plant than by the other designations.

Its name, Indian pine, is supposed to come from the tradition that the Indians formerly

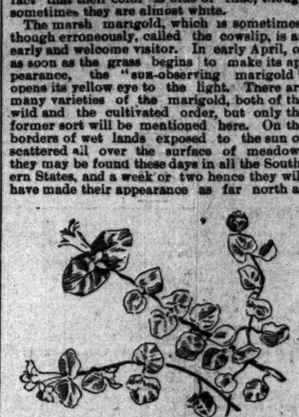


THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

smoked its stem. The Indians, too, are said to have used its juices as an eye lotion.

The partridge vine is distributed more widely than almost any other of the wild flowers heretofore cited. Its favorite places are the moist woods and around the edges of swamps, and it is found in most of the country between Northern Canada and Mexico. It is also seen in Japan and other parts of Asia. The flowers of the partridge vine, which are white and in pairs, are seen in early summer, and are delightfully fragrant. Later on in the year bright red berries are found on the plants, which are sweet to the taste. The berries are a favorite food of the partridges, and those birds like, too, to hide among the trailing stems of the plant. Its name probably is derived from these circumstances. Most of the birds, however, which are here in the late fall when the berries ripen and in the winter feed on this fruit.

A near relative of the partridge vine flower are the bluets, often called Quaker ladies. They are found along the roadsides and in the meadows in many parts of the country. May is their time for blossoming. As far west as



THE PARTRIDGE VINE.

the great lakes. This flower's love for the sunlight is well set forth in these lines from an old and forgotten poet:

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full stop
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop.

None of the cultivated varieties of the flower have this purity and delicacy of color which is seen in the wild species.

This is one of the wild flowers which some parts of the Old World shares with us. In England especially they are abundant. It is said that in May along the banks of some of the English rivers so many of them are seen that the earth appears to be paved with gold. The marigolds are the Marybuds which are mentioned in this beautiful song to Imogen in the play of "Cymbeline":

Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at those springs
On chalicèd flowers that lies.

And winking Marybuds begin
To ope their golden eyes.
With everything that pretty is
My lady sweet, arise;
Arise, arise!

Better known, at least in literature, than almost any of the wild flowers which have been mentioned is the trailing arbutus, the Mayflower of the pilgrims and of the present day New-Englanders generally, and sometimes called the ground laurel. The trailing arbutus, it is said, was the first flower to greet

THE MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

the pilgrims at Plymouth in the early spring after their first winter in that bleak and sterile spot. It is, with all the natives of New England and of the Middle States, the favorite among the early wild flowers. The plant gets the trailing part of the name from its habit of crawling along the ground and upon and over dead trees, fences, stone walls, and rocks. It blossoms in the latter part of April or early in May, and this is perhaps the reason for the name Mayflower.

Although the trailing arbutus is known chiefly in the Eastern States it is seen in some parts of the Mississippi Valley also. Here, as in the other places where it is found, it springs up among the dead forest leaves of the previous year, and has fragrant pink flowers, arranged in clusters. On the edges of pine forests it is oftenest seen.

These are only a few of the flowers of which Mrs. Dana writes. But they are enough, perhaps, to lead those to whom botany as a popular, rather than a scientific, study appeals, directly to her book.

THERE IS WEALTH ON BOTH SIDES.

Marriage of a Royal Pair Attended by Unusual Good Fortune.

The engagement of Prince Wilhelm Alexander of Luxemburg to a Princess of Braganza recently announced took the courts of Europe rather by surprise, the names of several Princesses connected with reigning houses having been from time to time mentioned as his probable choice. Prince William, being one of the richest matches in Europe, has, although in his 42d year, always been considered as a desirable suitor. His bride is the fifth daughter of the late Dom Miguel of Braganza, ex-King of Portugal, who had to quit his throne in 1834, and died in

PRINCESS MARIA ANNA.

1866. Princess Maria Anna was born in 1861, and has five sisters, who are all married. Like her bridegroom, Princess Maria Anna is very wealthy.

Told Her to Marry.

It is to Dr. von Bülow that is credited the curt criticism of a young and very pretty girl's effort on the pianoforte. When she had struggled through one of Bach's fugues after the fashion of the ambitious maiden aspirant, and asked the great master what he would advise her to do, "Go and get married," he answered, as he turned away and left her.

New Belt for the Summer Girl.

A new belt is claiming the attention of the summer girl. It is silver, yet pliable, and possesses the advantage over other metal belts of being so made that color can be combined with it. It is composed of vertical slips through which ribbon

A METAL BELT.

can be slipped. It has another merit, for these vertical slips serve a second purpose. It can be adjusted to any size of waist, having a hook at one end, which clasps into the interstices between the metal. There is nothing to do but to press on the hook end until it fastens fairly, and then render it firm with the slide. To unfasten it the slide is pushed off, and the hook frees itself with a little pressure on either side. Now that bodices mostly terminate at the waist and basques are abolished this sort of belt is sure to find favor.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Hepaticas.

Shyest of nature's brood,
Retreating to the wood,
Just at its edge a refuge have ye found;
Like partridge chicks in fright,
Keeping yourselves from sight
Under the dry leaves covering the ground.

Ye would not shrink so much
From our fond sight and touch
If only our hearts' feelings could be known;
We wait with watching eyes
To mark your mild surprise
That, coming early, ye come not alone.

The bluebird yesterday
Came flying home this way,
He piped his very sweetest song of joy;
In fullest faith and love
We are now here to prove
That bluebird's prophecy shall turn out true.

We push the leaves away,
And there in silken gray
Has nature tenderly wrapped up your forms;
Open for us your eyes,
Look to the April skies,
Blue as in summer after heavy storms.

Within the opening lid
A thought of blue is hid,
A memory of heavens watched long ago;
A dream ye fondly kept
All that long night ye slept
Beneath the downy coverlets of snow.
—*Isaac Bassett Choate in the Home Journal.*

Growing Old.

The tallest lilies droop at eventide,
The sweetest roses fall from off the stem;
The rarest things on earth cannot abide,
And we are passing, too, away like them;
We're growing old.

We had our dreams, those rosy dreams of youth;
They faded, and 'twas well. This afternoon
Hath brought us fuller hopes; and yet, forsooth,
We drop a tear now in this later time
To think we're old.

We smile at those poor fancies of the past—
A saddened smile, almost akin to pain;
Those high desires, those purposes so vast,
Ah, our poor hearts! they cannot come again!
We're growing old.

Old? Well, the heavens are old; this earth is, too;
Old wine is best, maturest fruit most sweet;
Much have we lost, more gained, although 'tis true
We tread life's way with most uncertain feet,
We're growing old.

We move along, and scatter, as we pace,
Soft graces, tender hopes on every hand;
At last, with gray-streaked hair and hollow face,
We step across the boundary of the land
Where none are old.
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Hopeless.

O, wise Experience, for many, many years
I've conned your tasks in hope of graduation;
Yet every term has verified my fears,
And left remote the longed-for consummation;
Till, reverend teacher, I can plainly see
Your range of studies is too vast for me.
—*New York Sun.*

Rain in the City.

What is the service of the rain?
We in the city want the sun!
Upon the wires that pass the pane
The idle drops together run.

I watch them idly; and below
'Twixt wet and wind, in struggle vain,
I watch the crowd toil to and fro,
What is the service of the rain?

Somewhere in hollows, slow and still
The great drops bed upon the whips
Of willow, while the brooks unfill,
And to the dead turf lay their lips.

Then, all about the fields, unseen,
The spring will go with naked feet,
And make small winding paths of green,
And even the dead leaves smell sweet!

Then, buds like eyes begin to peer,
The bladed grass takes heart again;
There may be violets, too! But here
What is the service of the rain?
—*Edith M. Thomas in the Atlantic.*

When the Wind Blows.

When the wind blows—wind of the North;
Wind of the wild, dark, raging sea,
Lashing its foam to a furious froth
Where never a star in the heavens be,
Shut from a world of ceaseless snows,
Somewhere, save when the North wind blows,
Gold Hair doth sleep!

When the wind blows—wind of the East,
Wind of a dawn that is chill and gray;
Of a driving rain when the day hath ceased
And boats steal up like ghosts from the bay
Close to the mist that looms and grows,
Somewhere, safe, when the East wind blows,
Blue Eyes doth sleep!

When the wind blows—wind of the West,
Wind from the way of the reddening sun;
Rocking the great, wide world to rest,
Greeting the young stars one by one;
Where the scent of the pine tree comes and goes,
Somewhere, far, when the West wind blows,
Gray Eyes doth sleep!

When the wind blows—wind of the South,
Wind of a bloom and a nightingale's thrill;
Stealing the smile of her red-rose mouth,
Breathing a kiss over forest and hill;
Hushed, while the silvery river flows,
Somewhere, O sweet, when the South wind blows,
Dark Eyes doth sleep!
—*Virginia Woodward Cloud.*

A Little Parable.

I made the cross myself whose weight
Was later laid on me.
This thought is torture as I toil
Up life's steep Calvary.

To think mine own hands drove the nails!
I sang a merry song.
And chose the heaviest wood I had
To build it firm and strong.

If I had guessed—if I had dreamed
Its weight was meant for me
I should have made a lighter cross
To bear up Calvary!
—*Anne Reeve Aldrich.*

The Woman Question.

She cast on me a roguish look;
I read its meaning pat.
Not love nor hate its message was
But, "How do you like this hat?"
—*New York Recorder.*

Gratitude.

Lord, for the erring thought
Not into evil wrought;
Lord, for the wicked will
Betrayed and baffled still;
For the heart from itself kept
Our thanksgiving accept.

For the ignorant hopes that were
Broken to our blind prayer;
For pain, death, sorrow sent
Unto our chastisement;
For all loss of seeming good,
Quick our gratitude.
—*William Dean Howells.*

To Elsie.

So, I must not kiss you!
Must banish the past;
Must try not to miss you!
And these are the last
Words you say, dear.

"Must try to forget you!
And blame you, child, only."
Still, I shall regret you,
The nights are so lonely,
Far away, dear!

And when, like a bird
In a golden cage singing,
By memory stirred,
Your thought still is winging
Its flight to me, child;

You will think of your room
As you left it the last time,
Only still as the tomb,
With the ghost of the past time,
At night, child;

Bending over the grate
Where the fire is long dead;
Murmuring sadly and late
Many things that you said
Once to me, dear,

And where the moon peeps
Through the soft, snowy curtain
While it wraithishly creeps
With the wan light, uncertain,
You will see, dear.

Your favorite chair
In vacancy pleading;
And your book, turned down where
You last left off reading;
Do you know, child?

And a little white gown,
With its ruffle of lace,
And the bedclothes turned down,
As when you left the place,
Long ago, child!

And there on the stand
The last ribbon I bought you,
As it dropped from your hand;
And the violets I brought you,
Too late, dear!

So, I must not kiss you!
Ah, well, lackaday!
"And try not to miss you!"
How lightly you say
Words of fate, dear!
—*Lewis Vital Boyd.*